

## Big earthquake hits N.Yemen

SAHRAIN (R) — A big earthquake struck North Yemen Monday, killing many people and causing much damage, the official Saudi Press Agency said in a report from the North Yemeni capital, Sana'a. The agency said North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh had declared a state of emergency in the country at the mouth of the Red Sea. A Sana'a radio report, monitored in London, said the quake occurred around midday and lasted for about 40 seconds. The radio said it caused "heavy loss of life and enormous damage" in parts of Dhahran province in the southeast of the mountainous country. It said a message by President Saleh to the nation referred to "the total destruction of some towns and villages, scores of villages partially destroyed and scores of houses collapsed over their inhabitants."

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Hussein arrives in Honolulu

HONOLULU (R) — King Hussein arrived in Honolulu Monday for a short rest on his way to Washington after discussing the Middle East and bilateral relations in Japan. A spokesman said the King's Hawaii itinerary had not been set but he expected the King to stay a few days. The spokesman did not say when the King would leave for the United States. King Hussein, who is travelling with his son Prince Abdullah, also visited China and France at the head of an Arab League delegation to explain an eight-point peace plan for the Middle East adopted at an Arab conference in Fez, Morocco.

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## JD 795m budget proposed

AMMAN — A JD 795.37 million draft budget for 1983 was Monday presented to the National Consultative Council (NCC) for discussion and approval. The 1983 government budget is JD 30.37 million more than this year's budget.

Minister of Finance Salem Massa'deh told NCC members at their regular session Monday that "the draft budget for 1983 reveals national economic activities in the country and reflects Jordan's relations with 'fraternal Arab countries and the international community in general.'"

The government decided the budget in a manner which "guarantees a growing and prospering Jordanian economy," Mr. Massa'deh added.

The finance minister voiced optimism on the economic situation and asserted that despite the world economic recession, Jordan's economy is sound.

He defined the objectives the government seeks to achieve through the 1983 budget:

— To strengthen the Armed Forces and to support public security organisations in order to enable them to perform their duty in defending Jordan and maintaining law and order in the country.

— To support the steadfastness of the people in the occupied territories in order to help resist Israeli attempts and pressures which aim at forcing them to leave their homeland.

— To fulfill Jordan's local and international financial obligations so as to maintain the country's positive image internationally.

— To assume the economic development process through the implementation of the projects included in the 1981-1985 five-year plan.

— To increase Jordan's reliance on local sources of revenue by increasing these sources and regulating government expenditures.

— Despite the fact that the government has a trend towards the

rationalisation of its subsidies appropriated for the support of consumer commodities and services, the new draft budget substantially increased these subsidies because it was unable to control the factors of support, particularly in regard to prices of oil and oil products and the international situation of the American dollar. By products, their consumption averages, or the prices of the dollar.

— To reduce the rate of inflation through keeping stocks of essential consumer and primary goods. The government was able to reduce inflation rate to eight per cent over the last year, Mr. Massa'deh said.

— To continue in focusing attention on oil exploration through intensive efforts reflected in the volume of the funds allocated for this purpose.

— To improve public services in education, health, social care, communications and transportation and to implement the government's plan concerning the exploitation and the use of all water resources available in Jordan.

### Revenues at JD 424m

The finance minister explained that the estimated local revenues for 1983 is JD 424 million and would cover about 56.3 per cent of estimated recurrent expenditures, compared to 50.5 per cent in 1982.

Arab aid for 1983 is expected to reach JD 215 million including aid allocated for the fund for the support of the Armed Forces, as compared to JD 260 million for the year 1982, Mr. Massa'deh said.

Loans allocated for development projects are estimated at JD 86 million which means it will be JD 45 million less than last year.

"This sharp decrease reflects the government's policy which aims to reduce deficit financing," in accordance to recommendations submitted by the NCC," Mr. Massa'deh said.

The finance minister said that the 1983 recurrent expenditures were estimated at JD 491.4 million compared to JD 419.6 million in 1982. He explained that the estimated increase of 17.1 per cent is due to two major factors: first, to enable the government to pay off interests on national and foreign debts, taking into consideration the rise of international interest rates and foreign currency prices.

Second, the increase of government subsidies appropriated for fuel which were necessitated by the rise of the dollar prices.

The finance minister said the 1982 estimated capital expenditures, including development and other expenditures, are JD 203.9 million, compared to JD 345.4 million in 1982, representing a decrease of 12 per cent, and an increase in the sums expected to be spent in 1983.

### JD 33.3m deficit

Mr. Massa'deh said he expected the budget deficit for 1983 to be JD 33.37 million which constitutes 4.2 per cent of the total budget and 7.9 per cent of local revenues. These compare to 4.7 per cent and 10.6 per cent in 1982.

The finance minister pointed out that the draft budget for 1983 will give JD 39.8 million in aid for Jordanian universities and independent establishments which provide public services, compared to JD 32.8 million in 1982.

Mr. Massa'deh said the government has formulated a draft law for organising a peoples army, in accordance with instructions of His Majesty King Hussein.

The Peoples Army's law will be presented to the NCC in a forthcoming session, he said.

The finance minister noted that the costs of organising the peoples army did not crystallise and that was why its expenses were not included in the draft budget, but that funds will be secured for this purpose through an addendum budget law.

At the end of Mr. Massa'deh's speech, NCC members decided to refer the draft budget to its financial committee.

## Egypt expects U.S. to press for Israeli withdrawal

ROME (R) — Egypt is looking to the U.S. to apply firm pressure on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon "if not immediately, in the next weeks," a senior Egyptian official said Monday.

"We do not favour crude pressure, that could backfire, but the U.S. must tell Israel very clearly it cannot prolong the occupation (of Lebanon)," Ambassador Osama Al Baz told a news conference in Rome.

Mr. Baz, director for political affairs in the office of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, spoke to journalists just before the Egyptian leader met U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here.

He said Israel's continued military presence in Lebanon was intolerable, and led to an escalation of violence and tension.

The U.S., as a guarantor of the evacuation of Palestinian forces from Lebanon, had certain responsibilities towards that country, Mr. Baz said.

"The game here is one of persuasion," the official said. Mr. Baz said he believed if Israel committed itself to a timetable for withdrawal, "the Syrians will go too."

## Israel bans destruction of Arab buildings in Hebron

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's supreme court Monday issued a temporary ban on army demolitions of Arab buildings in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron, the Israeli News Agency ITIM reported.

Arab officials of the Palestinian town have asked the court to halt the demolitions on the basis that they have sole authority to order buildings destroyed in the town centre.

The court gave the Israeli military governor of the West Bank 45 days to explain the razings, according to the report.

## Factional battles in Lebanon paralyse 2 areas

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon, still struggling to recover from three months of Israeli-Palestinian war, was plunged deeper into a new round of violence Monday as factional battles paralysed two areas of the country.

In the northern port of Tripoli, pro- and anti-Syrian groups fought for the seventh successive day. Police said one person was killed and about 10 were injured.

In the mountains east of Beirut, sporadic artillery exchanges shook several villages and towns Monday morning after a night of heavy fighting between Christian and Muslim militias, local radios reported. No reliable casualty figures were available.

The trouble in both areas, which has its origins in the 1975-76 civil war, has flared over the past two

months in the absence of progress towards a complete withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Attempts in recent years to reconcile Lebanon's many warring religious sects and political factions have had little success. And now, with the central government unable to extend its control beyond Beirut because of the continued presence of foreign forces, further efforts have ceased.

U.S. special envoys are due back in the Middle East soon to try to break a deadlock in talks on the withdrawal of the Israeli and Syrian armies and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commandos.

Syria and the commandos have indicated they would leave if the

Israelis withdrew. But Lebanon and Israel have been unable to agree on a framework for negotiations on an Israeli pullout.

A Reuters correspondent in Tripoli, 80 kilometres north of Beirut, reported that Monday's clashes in the city centre were less intense than those Sunday night in which six people died.

State radio said a delegation of local leaders had left for Syria to discuss ways of restoring order there. Syrian troops, in Lebanon since intervening in the civil war, control Tripoli.

Some local groups, made up partly of descendants of Syrian immigrants, support the Syrians. But others, some backed by Palestinian commandos, have frequently fought against them.

## Mubarak urges collective role to solve world food shortage

ROME (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Monday governments must take collective responsibility for solving food shortages which he said could affect 750 million people by the year 2000.

In the first speech of a European tour which he began Monday, he said there ought not to be political arguments over food.

"He who cannot afford to eat can neither practise his freedom nor maintain his dignity," he told the 136-nation governing council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

He said some 500 million people

suffer hunger or acute food shortage because of either insufficient production or trade and agricultural policies imposed by some producing countries.

"This figure is expected to jump to 750 million by the end of the century when the world population would exceed six billion," he said.

The problem ought to be tackled not by north-south confrontation or struggle between producers and consumers but by admitting the principle of collective responsibility, he added.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo presided at the session

in his capacity as chairman of the governing council.

Mr. Colombo said the problem of capital replenishment had caused IFAD great anxiety.

Last January IFAD's contributors agreed to pay up \$1.1 billion for the three-year period, 1981-83, but IFAD says only half of this year's instalments have been paid so far, jeopardising numerous projects in the Third World.

U.S. delegates say an impasse over payment of the U.S. contribution, the largest outstanding, can be resolved.

The House of Representatives is seeking to appropriate \$65.4 million of the total \$180-million, three-year pledge but the Senate wants to pay only \$10 million this year.

A committee of the two houses could settle the dispute this week, a U.S. delegate told reporters.

Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani pledged Italy's continuing commitment to the work of IFAD which in its five years of operation has financed food-growing projects in 80 countries through soft loans totalling more than \$1.5 billion.

## Portuguese premier under pressure to resign

LISBON (R) — Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão was under growing pressure Monday to resign after Portugal's ruling Democratic alliance suffered a major setback in key local elections.

The leaders of the Socialist and Communist opposition demanded that Mr. Balsemão step down after his Social Democratic Party (PSD) emerged as the biggest loser in Sunday's local government elections.

Mr. Balsemão said on television early Monday he had no intention of resigning and insisted the Dem-

ocratic alliance had a mandate to govern until 1984. But his party's losses dealt a serious blow to his already fragile political position.

The precise extent of the right-wing alliance's losses is still not clear, but Deputy Prime Minister Diogo Freitas Do Amaral said Monday parliament would have to be dissolved if the coalition picked up less than 40 per cent of the votes.

Prof. Freitas Do Amaral, whose Christian Democratic Party (CDS) made considerable gains at the expense of the prime minister's PSD, called for major po-

litical changes if the alliance's share of the vote fell below 43 or 44 per cent.

The three-year-old alliance, formed by the Social Democrats, the Christian Democrats and the small Monarchist Party, still has a clear parliamentary majority.

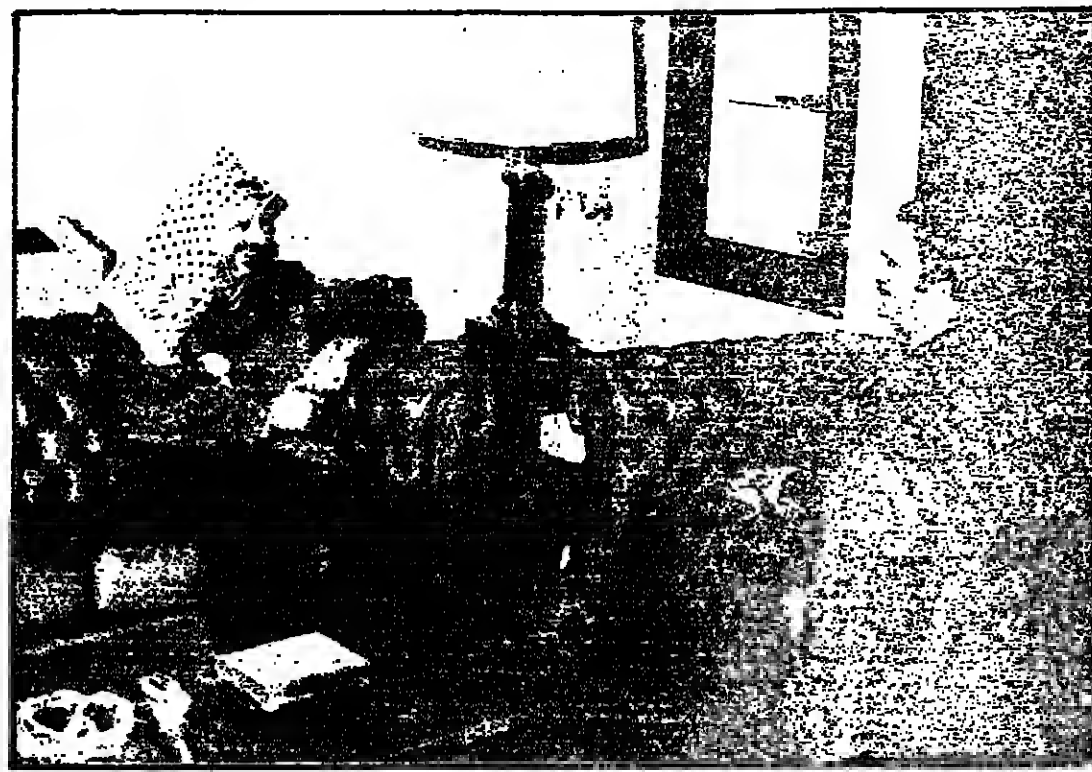
The provisional results showed that former Prime Minister Mario Soares's Socialists had overtaken the Social Democrats as Portugal's largest party, gaining over 30 per cent of the votes for the first time since 1976.

This still means that no single party is in sight of picking up en-

ough votes in general elections to be able to govern alone, but it could hasten the collapse of the shaky government coalition, according to Mr. Balsemão's opponents in the PSD.

Mr. Balsemão had billed the elections as the first national test of his leadership and he looked tired and disheartened when he made his brief television statement early Monday.

He had also sought a clear mandate from the electorate to carry out a tough austerity programme next year to fight Portugal's worst economic crisis since 1975.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, receives Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat at the Royal Court, Monday. (Petra photo)

## Hassan receives Arafat

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received at the Royal Court on Monday Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat and his delegation.

They discussed the situation in the Middle East in general and the conditions in the occupied Arab territories in particular. They also discussed the close relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian people.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran attended the meeting.

Prince Hassan gave a luncheon at the Royal Court in honour of Mr. Arafat and his delegation. The prime minister, several ministers and the chief of staff attended the luncheon.

## Jordan, PLO continue talks on confederation

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Higher Jordanian-Palestinian joint Committee met here at noon Monday at the Jordanian Prime Ministry. The Palestinian side of the committee was headed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

The higher joint committee was formed early this month following the second successive round of talks in one month between His Majesty King Hussein and Mr. Arafat.

The committee, which has met three times since its formation is working out definite ideas that would be agreeable to both sides regarding the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, which was discussed between Jordan and the PLO earlier this month. Palestinian sources have indicated that such details as the government, defence matters, economy and other details pertaining to the formation of the confederation are under discussion.

The higher joint committee is also discussing means to give shape to the idea of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that could negotiate peace. Although neither Jordanian nor PLO officials have officially said that the idea was agreed upon during the last round of talks between His Majesty King Hussein and Mr. Arafat, PLO officials indicated Monday that the idea is now being discussed at all levels, and that it is part of the higher joint committee's discussions.

But the PLO officials cautioned that results or progress made by

the committee would probably not be officially disclosed before King Hussein returns from Washington.

The King is expected to be in Washington on Dec. 21 to meet with President Reagan and find out to what extent the U.S. is willing to support the idea of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating delegation.

Palestinian sources feel that further effective progress on the idea of a confederation and a joint negotiating team hinges crucially on the results of the talks the King will hold with Mr. Reagan.

They point out that Mr. Arafat's acceptance of the idea of a confederation indicates the flexibility which he is now demonstrating in the direction of the U.S. and the Reagan proposals. So far, he seems to have been authorised by a majority within the PLO to act with as much flexibility as he deems necessary in order to prompt the Reagan administration into offering something.

The same PLO sources indicate that "Arab moderates" are optimistic that King Hussein's talks with President Reagan will result in moves towards the implementation of the Reagan peace proposals, such as Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967 and a freeze on Israeli settlement activity.

PLO sources expected a mini-Arab summit in the second half of January which would include King Hussein, King Hassan of Morocco, Mr. Arafat and other Arab leaders to examine the results of the King's visit to Washington and the Arab League delegation's visits to Washington, Paris, Moscow and Peking.

## China renews support for Afghan, Kampuchean peoples

PEKING (R) — Premier Zhao Ziyang Monday renewed China's support for "the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan in their struggle against foreign aggression" but did not criticise Vietnam or the Soviet Union by name.

He was speaking at a welcoming banquet for Turkish President Kenan Evren who arrived Monday on the first visit by a Turkish head of state to China.

Western diplomats said Mr. Zhao's avoidance of directly mentioning Moscow reflected Peking's wait-and-see attitude to the new Soviet leadership.

The Chinese government hopes a way can be found of ending the hostility which has dominated relations between the Communist giants for more than 20 years.

At President Brezhnev's funeral last month the then Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, received an unexpectedly warm welcome and returned saying he was quite optimistic that future talks could improve Sino-Soviet relations.

But China has made clear it still opposes implacably the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and

the occupation of Kampuchea by Moscow's close ally Vietnam.

Mr. Zhao congratulated the Turkish military government on "stressing and developing cooperation with the countries of the Third World and actively promoting friendly solidarity among Third World countries."

Gen. Evren's banquet speech also indirectly condemned the Soviet Union and Vietnam over Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

"We believe that the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea can only be solved if there is no more occupation and United Nations resolutions are implemented," he said.

He expressed appreciation of sympathetic Chinese press coverage of Turkey under military rule and said there was room to develop Sino-Turkish relations further.

This was clearly a reference to hopes of narrowing a \$16.2 million trade gap in Turkey's favour.

Gen. Evren is to stay in China until next Friday and then visit Indonesia, South Korea, Bangladesh and Pakistan before returning home on Dec. 26.

## Norway increases contribution to UNRWA

AMMAN (R) — Norway will contribute an additional \$1.1 million this year to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian refugees, an UNRWA report said Monday. It said Norway's latest contribution was in addition to \$1.6 million committed earlier. UNRWA sources said the agency's deficit for the next fiscal year was estimated at \$42 million.

## Lebanese mine injures Israeli soldier

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli Soldier was wounded Monday when his jeep hit a mine near the South Lebanese town of Hatzbaya, a military spokesman said. The army was checking whether the mine had been planted recently or was left over from the period before Israeli occupied the area last June, he added.

## Kuwait bans Christmas, New Year parties

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Monday banned parties to celebrate Christmas or the New Year in hotels, clubs or public places and Interior Ministry sources said offenders should be punished. Last year, hotels were packed with people celebrating and some danced in public, which caused offence in this Muslim country, local people said. Alcohol is banned in Kuwait. The United Arab Emirates announced a similar ban last week.

## Chatti arrives in Bangladesh

DACCA (R) — Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), arrived Monday for talks with Bangladesh leaders on the 43-nation Islamic foreign ministers conference to be held here next December. During his four-day stay, he will confer with the military ruler Lt.-Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad and other ministers, he told reporters at the airport. He said important issues to discuss were the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan to work on what he called "common Islamic strategy to face the challenge." Mr. Chatti was later to visit Malaysia.

## India invites 95 countries to attend non-aligned summit

NEW DELHI (R) — India has invited 95 countries to attend the non-aligned summit to be held in New Delhi, but has not included Kampuchea because of differences over who should represent Phnom Penh, an Indian government spokesman said Monday. The invitations for the seventh summit of the 97-member organisation to be held from March 7-11 were sent by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the spokesman said. Noting that the Kampuchean seat was left vacant at the last non-aligned summit, held in Cuba, he said Kampuchea had not been invited because it was up to the summit's participants to decide who should represent Phnom Penh. India recognises the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, but many other non-aligned states support the recently-formed coalition of anti-Vietnamese resistance forces fighting against it.

## Lord Carrington, Iraqi president hold talks

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and former British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Lord Carrington, had talks here Monday on bilateral relations, the Iraq-Iraq war and several Arab and world issues, the Iraqi News Agency said.



## HOME NEWS

## Queen reviews Survey on Manpower Requirement

By a Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday visited the General Statistics Department (GSD) where she presided over a meeting attended by the GSD director-general, several officials of the Labour Ministry, the National Planning Council (NPC), the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the United Nations Fund for Demographic Activities.

At the beginning of the meeting, GSD Director-General Burhan Shreideh reviewed the projects which his department is implementing. Participants also discussed the Survey of Manpower Requirements 1982-1986 in administrative, technical professional fields being prepared by the Royal Endowment which is chaired by Queen Noor. The survey is being supervised by a number of Jordanian specialists in coordination with a number of concerned institutions, including the GSD, the NPC and the Higher Education Council.

Statistical work on the study has been completed. The aim of the study is to define the number of administrators, technicians and professional people needed by Jordanian enterprises in the coming

years and to guide Jordanian educational institutes to pay attention to the educational curricula in order to bridge the quantitative and qualitative shortage in these specialised cadres over the next two decades.

The survey also aims at defining the number of Jordanian graduates studying abroad in these specialised fields during that period and determining the number and professions of Arab and foreign workers in Jordan.

The survey also aims at analysing the emigration of qualified Jordanian people, comparing anticipated supply and demand of manpower in Jordan and indicating the aspects of the surplus or shortage together with giving the reasons for this phenomenon as well as defining priorities and the required numbers in all types of higher education.

Queen Noor expressed her hope that this survey, the first of its kind to be conducted in Jordan, will be of benefit to various organisations concerned in manpower development and for further analysis by researchers.

Monday's meeting also discussed a plan for setting up a unit for research and analysis on Jordanian women and children from the demographic, economic and social aspects, women participation in development plans, and the school and social problems of children.

They also discussed a plan for establishing a specialised library for Jordanian women as part of the GSD library.

Afterwards, a discussion took place with the participation of Queen Noor on setting up a demographic analysis unit for Jordanian women and children and the prospects of the success of this project as well as the priorities of higher education involving supply and demand of the trained manpower.



Her Majesty Queen Noor chaired a meeting at the General Statistics Department Monday, attended by senior officials from the Ministry of Labour and National Planning Council. (Petra photo)

## 2 Jordanian children win prizes in international art competition

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two Jordanian children have won prizes in an international art competition held by an Indian organisation, the Indian embassy in Amman announced Monday.

Eleven-year-old Luma Azar and 13-year-old Maher Muasher, both from the National Orthodox School, Amman, won prizes for their painting entries in Shaker's International Children's Competition, the embassy said.

The embassy said that the competition is organised annually and aims at "creating understanding, love and affection among children of various countries."

Children from all parts of the world participate in the competition by sending their paintings, short essays and stories, the embassy said. The children's contributions "have revealed that one can learn much from the innocence, simplicity and directness of their approach in handling the subjects of their contributions," the embassy added.

## Ghandour to review Alia

AMMAN (Petra) — The chairman of the board of directors and president of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Ali Ghandour, will hold a press conference Tuesday on the anniversary of Alia's establishment which falls on Wednesday. Mr. Ghandour is expected to speak about the achievements and activities of the airline.

A celebration is scheduled to place Wednesday at the maintenance building at the new Queen Alia International Airport where Mr. Ghandour will hand over awards to a number of employees.

## Friendship society to mark Soviet anniversary

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society Thursday celebrates the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) at the Professional Associations Complex here.

Dr. Rifaa' Odeh, the society's president, will present guest speakers including the Soviet ambassador in Amman, Rafik Nischanov and four members of the society's consultative council, Mr. Bahjat Abu Gharbiyyeh, Mr. Salah Anabtawi, Mrs. Emile

Naffa' and Dr. Ahmad Madi.

To coincide with the occasion, a one-week Soviet film festival will open Tuesday under the patronage of Minister of Culture and Youth Maa'n Abu Nowar at Al Khayyam Theatre.

Some of well-known Soviet

films, including the adventure film "Rally," and the award-winning film "Not Wanted," are expected to be screened during the festival.

Famous Soviet actress Valentina Titova is also scheduled to be in Amman during the festival.

## Jordan, USSR to coordinate stands on humanitarian issues

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Federation, headed by President Dr. Valerie Baltesky, left Amman Monday, concluding a week's visit to Jordan upon an invitation by the National Committee of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society (NCJCS).

The Jordanian and Soviet sides signed an agreement for cooperation in supporting the formulation of an international law to "stop wars and their agonies and inhuman sufferings."

In a joint statement, the two sides stressed the need for extending all possible help to Palestinian and Lebanese victims of the "inhuman crimes committed by Israeli invasion forces in Lebanon." They also urged for allowing the Palestinian Red Crescent to offer services to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

The Soviet and Jordanian sides also agreed to produce a joint film, on the two organisations' activities and contributions in the service of the international law to stop wars.

Seeing off the Soviet delegation at Amman Airport were NCJCS President Ahmad Abu Qoura, the society's executive committee members and several senior Soviet embassy officials.

Dr. Baltesky denounced in a statement he gave to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra the "inhuman Israeli practices and brutal acts against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and the crimes committed by the invading Israeli forces against the Palestinian and Lebanese people."

Dr. Baltesky stressed that peace in the Middle East "cannot be achieved without the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab ter-

ritories occupied in 1967." The Soviet Union supports the Fez Arab summit decisions, and the Arab peace plan "unreservedly," he added.

Dr. Baltesky said the Soviet Union's aid to victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon included food-stuff and drugs shipments, in addition to a medical team. Two hundred and thirty wounded Palestinians and Lebanese were flown to Soviet hospitals, where they received medical care, the head of the Soviet delegation went on.

Cooperation between NCJCS, and its Soviet counterpart, has reached a high degree at the international level, and bilateral cooperation between them resulted in persuading the World Association of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to issue a statement condemning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Dr. Baltesky said.

Dr. Abu Qoura praised the stands of the Soviet federation in particular, and the Soviet government in general, towards Arab causes and struggle for restoring usurped rights and establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

He added that the two friendly organisations maintain a high degree of cooperation and coordination in international forums, and work for an improving role of Red Cross and Red Crescent organisations in repulsing the threat of war, and preserving human life and dignity.

The visit by the Soviet delegation, expresses the "deep friendship and mutual understanding of international issues shared by the two organisations," Dr. Abu Qoura said.

## Civil defence centres honoured

AMMAN (Petra) — A ceremony took place Monday at the Civil Defence Directorate during which annual awards for 1982 were handed over for excellent civil defence centres in the country.

Civil Defence Director-General Khaled Al Tarawneh handed over the awards to the Aqaba, Ramtha, Amman and Al Qwairah centres. He also handed over awards to several other centres whose performance was commendable.

## Chinese team visits army division

AMMAN (Petra) — A Chinese youth delegation, currently visiting Jordan, Monday visited the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division where it was briefed by an officer of the division on Al Karameh Battle of 1968.

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## Arab women urged to aid refugees living in Lebanon

By Lima Nabli  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A conference of Arab women meeting in Kuwait has formed a committee to investigate conditions of Palestinian and Lebanese women living in refugee camps in Lebanon.

A four-day conference of the Arab Women Association, which ended last week, also called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces in Lebanon.

Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir, who headed the Jordanian delegation to the conference, told the Jordan Times that the conference also urged Arab leaders to "forget differences and work together at this critical stage."

The conference called on various Arab women associations to support and help the General Union of Palestinian Women carry out its responsibilities to aid displaced refugees in Lebanon, she said.

Mrs. Bashir, who is also a member of the National Consultative

Council (NCC), said that the association urged women federation to contact the general secretariat of the union of Palestinian women in various Arab countries to find out their needs to extend help to them.

The Arab Women Association is a pan-Arab organisation, founded in Cairo in 1944, but its activities were frozen in late 1970 after President Anwar Sadat signed the Camp David accords, but it was reactivated last year.

During the conference the assembly elected a six-member permanent executive committee headed by Mrs. Manal Younes from Iraq and included representatives from Jordan, Morocco, Kuwait, Iraq and Sudan.

The Jordanian team included Mrs. Siham Al Qasem, Mrs. Najwa Al Najadi and Mrs. Huda Salah.

The association is planning to hold its next conference in Khartoum before the end of 1985 or International Decade of Women, Mrs. Bashir said.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Masri, Chamber of Commerce team to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Works Minister Ayman Al Masri is expected to meet Tuesday with the chairman and members of the board of directors of the Amman Chamber of Commerce as part of meetings and contacts which the chamber board is making with various government officials with the aim of developing the commercial sector. A meeting of representatives of the Amman Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Jordanian Ceramics Company and businessmen dealing in sanitary products, will be held at the chamber's premises Tuesday to complete discussions on recent instructions issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade concerning the import of tiles and sanitary equipment.

## Jordan-Hungary trade ties discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Chamber of Commerce Director Rajih Al Amin Monday discussed with the Hungarian commercial attaché in Amman commercial relations between Jordan and Hungary and ways to strengthen them. During the meeting, the Hungarian official extended an invitation from the joint Arab-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce to a delegation of Jordanian businessmen to visit Hungary next April or May to get acquainted with Hungarian products and industrial and commercial establishments there. Mr. Amin said the invitation has been accepted and that the chamber will contact its members to arrange the visit.

## Seminar planned on tobacco cultivation

AMMAN (Petra) — An agricultural seminar will be held Wednesday at the Agricultural Research and Guidance Directorate in Amman on modern scientific methods for cultivating tobacco. Participants in the one-day seminar will discuss modern agricultural methods to be followed in producing high-quality tobacco.

## Taiwan trade fair to open Dec. 28

AMMAN (Petra) — A trade fair displaying Taiwanese products is scheduled to open in Amman Dec. 28. Construction material and furniture will be exhibited in the fair, in which 17 Taiwanese companies are expected to participate. The fair aims to acquaint Jordanian businessmen with Taiwanese products and to develop trade between Jordan and Taiwanese companies participating in the fair. A trade delegation including representatives of these companies is expected to arrive in Amman in the next few days to supervise the fair's organisation.

## Team off to Rome for IFAD meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation to the sixth annual meeting of the governors of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Sunday left Amman for Rome, where the meeting is scheduled to open Tuesday. The delegation includes National Planning Council (NPC) President Hanna Odeh and Agriculture Ministry Under-Secretary Saleem Al Lawzi.

## Ramtha starts work on new roads

RAMTHA (Petra) — Ramtha Municipality Monday began asphaltting 1,200 square metres of new streets in the city at a cost of JD 175,000. The mayor of Ramtha said that the asphaltting will be completed in four months.

## Irbid briefs students on health care

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid governorate Health Directorate Monday began implementing a health programme aimed at guiding school children precautionary measures against epidemics and various other diseases. The directorate has also formed a health team to convene seminars and give daily lectures to students in the governorate.

## Zarqa women to plant trees

ZARQA (Petra) — The Zarqa Women Association will participate in a campaign this season during which forest saplings will be planted in front of schools and kindergartens. The president of the association said Monday that the Zarqa District Agriculture Directorate has expressed its preparedness to supply the association with the necessary forest saplings.

## Road repairs begin in Aydon

IRBID (Petra) — Aydon Municipality in Irbid Governorate Monday began asphaltting and repairing 35,000 square metres of its streets at a cost of JD 42,000. The Cities and Villages Development Bank recently agreed to give the municipality a loan of JD 100,000 to implement a number of projects.

## Madaba organises scouts camp

MADABA (Petra) — The Madaba District Education Directorate Monday started a boys scouts camp in Al Shuneh area for various scouts teams in the district. Participants in the week-long camp will receive theoretical and practical lessons in scouts affairs in addition to various services, including helping the area's farmers.

## NCC amends Housing Corporation Law

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday approved the resolutions of its legal committee, concerning a draft law amending the Housing Corporation Law for 1982.

On its regular session Monday the NCC members listened to government answers to an inquiry in respect to a resolution by the Medical Council which states that the Comprehensive Medical Examinations held in the West Bank can be valid for the purpose of working in the West Bank only.

The question was by NCC member Dr. Carlos Demes.

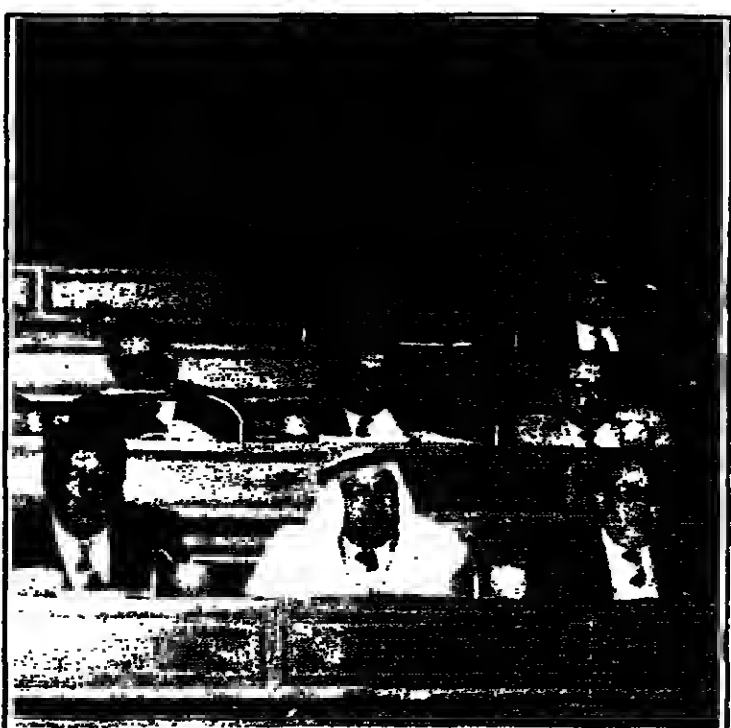
In answer to enquiries, the cabinet stressed the government's efforts to transfer University of Mota to its permanent location in Mota.

The NCC also referred a draft law amending the existing juvenile law to its legal and educational committees.

Another draft law for the verification of the fifth electrical energy project loan agreement between Jordan and Kuwait was referred to its Administrative Committee.



A regular session of National Consultative Council meeting Monday (Photos by Youssef Al 'Allan)



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## Wake up Lebanon

ONE OR the other picks up guns to keep the deafening roar of gunfire in each and every corner of Lebanon as soon as a spate of fighting dies down. Regardless of the factions involved, based on national identity, do the Lebanese realise that only Israel, the enemy of Arabs stands closely to gain out of these continued violence?

These years of bloodbath have killed their senses to the extent that the only tool they can handle is a 'gun' and the only sound they can recognise is gunfire?

Are they not aware that the flareup of factional fighting provides Israel an ideal smokescreen to justify their incursions deeper into the heart of Lebanon?

It would be a waste of breath to remind the Lebanese that the hands of Israel are clearly evident in the unabated violence as it does not take an international expert to lecture them on how to make mezzah.

Why then, one wonders, are they seemingly unaware of the fatal consequences of allowing the Israelis to step even an inch into their homeland? As the traditional colonial practice of 'divide and rule' enabled one-time world powers to retain their grip on its colonies. Israeli policies of isolating factions—with God knows what promises—and befriending them are finding some success in Lebanon.

But at what prize for the victims?

How long will it take the victims to wake up to the dear cost the prize they are paying for openly embracing the enemy? The Lebanese have to realise that for Israel a good Arab is one who plays their tune and the moment the dancing stops, gunfire will provide the background music.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: A reminder to propagandists

A new phase of consultations between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships has begun in an atmosphere of brotherly understanding and realisation of common dangers and mutual trust, to outline the future framework of the two peoples' relationship.

The new stage of dialogue stresses the two sides' concern for advancing the joint drive of the two peoples, regardless of commentaries and communiques issued by some party or another, aimed at besmearing the two sides' joint action.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat's comments Sunday gave evidence of the clear-sightedness of the Palestinian leadership, through emphasising the following two issues:

1. The communiques aimed at besmearing the

present PLO leadership's stand are a violation of Palestinian National Council decisions, approving the special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

2. The Palestinian march is and can only be led by Palestinian decisions, and not from outside.

This simply means that the Palestinian people, represented by the Palestinian National Council and its legitimate leadership see that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue is a genuine patriotic move that serves common goals of the two peoples, freely expressing their independent will.

This should be a good directive to those who oppose the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action, and who try to withhold the free expression of the Palestinian people's will, and create obstacles in the path to realising the mutual interests and common goals of the two peoples.

### Al Dustour: A paramount responsibility

We have repeatedly pointed out that time is one of the most favourable factors for Israel's plans in occupied Arab territories, particularly in the West Bank and Gaza.

The Begin government and its occupation machinery are quite busy these days, escalating their aggressive actions aimed at establishing new settlements and carrying out annexationist measures.

The world public opinion has become sufficiently aware of the illegal and aggressive practices of the occupation authorities, and this seems to enrage the aggressor's thirst for new vampirism before time runs out. The inconsistencies and dis-integrity characterising the general Arab position seem to give these Israeli trends space to move effectively.

Israel has succeeded in controlling people's lives, and the sources of their steadfastness to a

great extent, and the land and the village seem to have priority on the occupation's part. Hence, the setting up of the Village Leagues, the confiscation of land, and the closing of Israeli markets to occupied Arab territories' products are simply measures aimed at making life unbearable in the occupied territories. The occupation authorities, through purposefully created difficulties, have succeeded in forcing many farmers into giving up using their land.

In the light of these complications, and in the face of all the dangers threatening the Palestinian people, it is imperative that Palestinian national unity is preserved, and common Jordanian-Palestinian interests and aspirations be served.

Palestinians, whether in occupied territories or in exile are a target of Israel's aggressive schemes, and this a paramount responsibility for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian march to shoulder.

# The other side of the coin

By Rami G. Khouri

It was always been assumed that one of the reasons "the Arabs" have been a force to be reckoned with during the past decade has been the financial power of the Arab oil producers. It is a most useful exercise now to look again at what the power of oil and money has or has not achieved in the past decade — and to anticipate what might happen in an era, now in progress, during which Arab economic power suddenly drops quickly, due to factors almost totally beyond our control.

The spectre of Arab "power", I would suggest, has been self-delusory at best, self-degenerating at worst. The decade of 1973-1983 was the decade during which the Arabs, via the Arab oil producers, had the opportunity to do three things: use their immense financial resources to convert their economies into more self-reliant ones based on indigenous agricultural production, in the first instance, and domestically and regionally oriented medium- and large-scale industries in the second instance; use the political power that derives from immense financial power to help resolve the Israel/Palestine conflict that, unresolved, keeps the Arabs as a whole captive to the political and military pacification wishes of the

American-Israeli alliance; and, take advantage of the time gained by the gusher of money to establish self-perpetuating political institutions by which Arab countries could be governed according to a systematically achieved national consensus based on direct, real political participation by the man — and woman — in-the-street. It is frightening that none of these three very basic things has been achieved, and more frightening still that the decade in which we had the golden opportunity to address these vital matters has now passed.

There are several factors that we have to face up to squarely in the Arab World as we move out of the early 1980s into the middle of the decade:

1) The long-term prospects for oil as the primary fuel of Arab economic growth are dwindling, as evidenced most clearly by the short-term decline in both the price of internationally traded oil and the quantity of oil exported by the Arab states. For the first time in modern history, non-OPEC oil producers account for more oil in the non-communist world economies than do the OPEC states, a trend that will continue as the OECD states rely more on new oil

resources in California, Alaska, the North Sea and Mexico, and less on traditional OPEC, particularly Arab, suppliers.

2) The short-term drop in oil prices (to around \$29-\$30) coupled with lower exports by the OPEC states means the financial surpluses enjoyed by the Arab oil producers during the past decade will quickly reverse themselves into annual deficits on the balance of payments and balance of trade accounts. This trend will probably be spurred further by the apparent inability of OPEC to stick to its decision last spring to impose production quotas on its individual members to support its benchmark price of \$34 a barrel. Such countries as Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela and Iran are either producing more than their quotas or selling their oil at less than the \$34 a barrel OPEC price. With a glut of oil in the world and new production coming onstream in the non-OPEC states, combined with continued spectacular advances in energy use efficiency in the West, this trend of lower income for the OPEC states should continue for quite a while. In the Arab arena, it means all the oil producers should shift into deficit accounts this year, with the Saudis and Kuwaitis as the two Arab sta-

tes with the cushion of reserves to withstand deficits for several years without much pain.

3) The inability of the Arab oil producers to keep handing out money to the rest of the Arab World is almost certain to cause serious economic recession in most Arab states, which will be simultaneously compounded by the international recession's effects on the Arab economies. A further strain on Arab oil surpluses is the Iraq-Iran war, which is being funded on the Arab side to a large degree by the Arab oil producers of the Gulf in the form of long-term loans and grants to Iraq.

The Arab World that has lived during the past decade on the illusion of development now must face up to the reality that spending unearned financial resources pumped out of the earth's crust does not in itself constitute a development process, inasmuch as it constitutes an addictive habit of mass consumption. If during the decade of Arab wealth we did not, as one immense social, psychological collective, transform our serendipitous income into either indigenous political depth based on accountable national institutions or, self-reliant, self-

generating economic foundations, what will we do in an era of declining financial power and apparently rising external threats from aggressive powers to the East and to the West? The prognosis is rather worrying.

We had the opportunity of wealth and time in the Arab World in the 1970s to build logical political systems based on socio-economic plenty, but we have not done very well in either case. Now we may have the opportunity of experiencing the other side of the coin — economic constraints in a period of powerful regional political threats and sustained indifference from a Western world that has indicated clearly to us that we are, when all is said and done, a fleeting footnote in a tome written in strange languages we do not seem to understand. It will do no good for us to gloss over our deficiencies and blame our incoherence and weakness on others.

Unless we wish to repeat the failures of the recent past, we had better stop continuing our money and start addressing our problems as politically fragmented, dissipated societies that still lack the institutional bases on which truly rational, meaningful and enduring nation-states are built.

# U.S. is not the key

By Tareq Masarweh

The U.S. Congress last week announced that it will grant Israel \$2.5 billion instead of the \$2 billion aid originally requested by President Reagan. This clearly indicates that no change whatsoever has occurred in the U.S. stand vis-a-vis Israel and the Middle East problem.

What we have been told about an indignant world and an angry U.S. administration because of Israel's terrorist behaviour in the region, is not true at all. The Congress's action presents Washington's Arab supporters with facts which contradict their claims that such a change had occurred and that the American public opinion had begun to show some understanding towards our cause.

U.S. friends in the Arab World have been peddling an episode of "a battle against Israel inside the U.S." rather than inside the occupied Arab territories. Some wealthy Palestinians went even further by squandering mil-

lions of dollars in the U.S. press and information media to explain the Palestinian case to the American public.

During the battle for Beirut, America's friends in the Arab World told us that the American public opinion had been completely won over to the Arab side. This change occurred after they had witnessed pictures of devastations and killings of innocent civilians by Israel using American-made cluster bombs during its invasion of Lebanon.

Following the recent Congressional elections and the Congress' debate on foreign aid, it became clear that the American public had in fact elected Israel's friends to Congress. These are now outbidding the American administration in generously offering more aid to Israel than the Zionists had originally requested.

What we want to point out is, that the battle against Israel and its allies should take place on the battlefield and not inside the Uni-

ted States, the U.N. or Common Market.

In dealing with Israel and the United States we must first understand their mutual relationship. Failing to do so is a pretext for avoiding confrontation and avoiding a clear understanding of U.S. policies which are hostile to the Arabs.

Furthermore, we must stop regarding Washington as the key to moderation and to Israeli concessions.

It must be made clear that Israel will never offer concessions under pressure from Washington because such pressure will never come about.

The Arabs are therefore required to reshuffle their cards and again make a self-assessment. They should realise that Israel will never withdraw an inch without fighting, nor will the U.S. change its hostile stand unless the Arabs come around to confront it openly.

## LETTERS

### For the record

To the Editor:

The article written by Meg Abu Hamdan, "Tawfiq el Sayed a Matured Artist with Originality", which appeared in your paper on Sunday, Dec. 12, 1982 is misleading and contains several errors:

1- I have never at any time been Mr. Durra's student.  
 2- I started drawing in 1947 becoming a professional painter in 1955. In 1959 - 60, as an artist, I met H.M. King Hussein and H.M. King Mohammad the 5th as a result of various art work I did for the Moroccan embassy in Amman.

Mr. Durra was in Rome between 1954 and 1959 studying at the Academy of Fine Arts. We both met for the first time in 1963 - 64.

3- The exhibition shows that my sketches of Bedouins started in 1957. During that time Mr. Durra was still studying in Rome. I was absent from Jordan from 1970 to the end of 1979 for higher studies in San Fernando, Madrid, and Rome at the Academy of Fine Arts.

4- It would have been commendable to refer more deeply in the article about the classical and academic sculpture and reliefs in the exhibition. My personal interest is to see the public buildings, hall and parks displaying sculpture by Jordanian artists to fulfil the country's need in this field.

Tawfiq el Sayed.

## Harold Saunders speaks on the U.S. influence in the Middle East

# 'Arab states are depending on the United States to help resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict'

WASHINGTON — United States influence in the rapidly changing Middle East will depend on effective use of a combination of diplomatic, economic, political and military instruments in the 1980's and 1990's according to Harold Saunders.

Saunders, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East and south affairs and now a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, said, "many nations in the Middle East rely on the U.S. as their ultimate security umbrella." "They are relying on both U.S. diplomatic and military capacities," he said. "Specifically, regional states expect the United States to prevent Soviet aggression."

Saunders presented a paper on new directions in U.S. foreign policy at a session of the public policy week programme sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute. He explained that U.S. diplomatic influence depends in part on U.S. military strength which lies behind it, but "it is also a function of the ability to work with regional constituencies for peace and orderly change." "In the context of the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Arab States are depending on the United States to influence Israel to withdraw from territories occupied in 1967 and to help resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict," he said.

"American policy-makers recognise that their diplomatic successes depend not on their ability to force American solutions, but on their ability to identify common ground on which contradictory interests among states in the region can meet. Those successes also depend on making it politically possible for regional states with shared objectives to support American diplomatic initiatives."

### The only mediator

He pointed out that the United States repeatedly has encouraged Arab parties to use their influence to urge the Palestine Liberation Organisation to publicly accept the existence of Israel and to state their readiness to make peace with Israel. "Such a step would influence Israel as well as U.S. pub-

lic opinion," he said. "The U.S.-Palestinian dialogue which could result would enhance the U.S. role as the only mediator to whom all parties turn."

Saunders made it clear in the paper that U.S. influence in the Middle East, in his opinion, increasingly depends on the ability of U.S. policy-makers to relate to the centres of power and legitimacy in individual countries and to understand the forces of change.

"This urgent situation has been posed to the United States in two situations in recent years," he said. "First, the Iranian revolution raised questions... about whether Washington in its nearly total support for the Shah had lost touch with the emerging political realities and thereby staked its future influence on a relationship that could not be sustained. Second, the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict poses the question for Washington of how future U.S. influence in the Middle East may on a just and secure resolution of that conflict."

Saunders said that moderate leaders in the region have supported a close relationship with the United States, adding that they believe the United States stands for human rights, social and economic justice, self-determination and freedom from Soviet domination. "But," he

observed, "those friends also tell Americans that we are losing influence because we are out of touch with political objectives and with the sources of political legitimacy in their countries... when the U.S. seems to give unquestioning support to Israel in denial of Palestinian rights, that... causes leaders in the Middle East to ask whether the United States and its own political constituencies do, indeed, share common interests and achievable objectives."

Saunders said that "Washington... must always consider its interest in Arab countries when providing military support for Israel."

### Five symposia

Saunders said his study was based on a review of how scholars have analysed evolution of the international system and an analysis of views based on five symposia with diplomats, former and present U.S. government officials, bankers, businessmen, lawyers, consultants, administrators, journalists and scholars.

"The purpose of the symposia conducted at the American Enterprise Institute," he said, "has been to test perceptions about how the relationship between the United States and Middle Eastern

states works with those who are actually experiencing the dynamic of that changing relationship."

Saunders concluded that "American diplomacy has the continuing potential to change the course of events more profoundly than most imaginable military interventions." He said that diplomatic effectiveness depends on interaction of decision-makers in the United States and in key Middle Eastern states, and he cautioned that "the diplomatic approach is particularly complex in a region with as many diverse political systems, different cultures and forces of change as the Middle East."

In brief comments following Saunders' presentation, Foad Ajami of Johns Hopkins University cited the need for strong U.S. diplomatic initiatives in the Middle East. "The Gulf is a power vacuum," Ajami said. "That vacuum will be filled — either by American power or by the Soviet Union."

Addressing the Arab-Israeli situation, George Lenczowski of the University of California at Berkeley noted that Israel has proved to be both an asset and a liability for the United States. "Israelis are going to pursue policies in their interests," he said. "These are not always the same as United States' interests."

# Arab Americans plan query on added U.S. aid to Israel

WASHINGTON — The National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) plans to launch a radio advertising campaign to ask residents of parts of three states and the District of Columbia if they approve of an increase in U.S. financial assistance to Israel.

The ad campaign was announced by NAAA President Robert Joseph Dec. 9 — one week after the Senate Appropriations Committee has adopted a subcommittee recommendation that would increase fiscal year 1983 U.S. aid to Israel by \$425 million.

Joseph said such an increase — which still must be approved by the full Senate and the House of Representatives — would bring U.S. assistance to Israel to a total of \$2,610 million, or 19.4 per cent above the fiscal year 1982 figure.

Joseph also pointed out that the committee action calls for grants and "forgiven loans" totalling \$1,760 million — an increase of 32 per cent over fiscal year 1982. This he said, is 72 per cent higher than the level recommended by the Reagan administration.

Joseph said the ad campaign will be targeted at the city of Washington, and at the suburbs in Montgomery county, in the state of Maryland, and Alexandria, in

the state of Virginia, where many members of the U.S. Congress, live, and at the Pittsburgh area in the state of Pennsylvania.

Joseph explained that Pennsylvania had been selected because that is where he lives and it also is represented by Senator Arlen Specter, a member of the committee that approved the aid increase for Israel.

The advertisements in and around Washington will remind listeners of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and what Joseph termed "Israel's arrogant dismissal of President Reagan's peace initiative."

### Senator challenged

"They (the ads) point out that Israel has rejected the president's appeal for a halt to new Jewish settlements in the West Bank and (that) Israel has refused to withdraw its troops from Lebanon," Joseph said. "The ad then asks listeners if Americans should reward Israel for this behaviour, particularly at a time when our own economy is hurting and 12 million Americans are unemployed."

Joseph said the ads on Pittsburgh radio would be slightly different. They will point out that unemployment in the Pittsburgh area

is 14.1 per cent, considerably higher than the national average. Joseph said. They will point out that American aid to Israel averages about \$4,200 for a family of five. And, Joseph said, they will suggest that Senator Specter place Israel above the people of Pennsylvania.

Joseph also says he plans to challenge Senator Specter to a debate, on Pittsburgh television, on the subject of U.S. aid to Israel.

Joseph indicated that the Washington area-Pennsylvania ad campaign, scheduled to start Dec. 13, is the forerunner of a more extensive advertising campaign to spotlight individual senators who insist on increasing U.S. financial aid to Israel.

On the other side, Joseph said "The NAAA applauds Senators Mark Hatfield (chairman of the Appropriations Committee) and Patrick Leahy (a committee member) for their courage and good sense in resisting the Israeli lobby by voicing opposition to the aid increase and supporting President Reagan."

"While Israel is undermining President Reagan's peace initiative," Joseph asserted, "We (American taxpayers) are going to be paying for the (Israeli) invasion

(of Lebanon)."

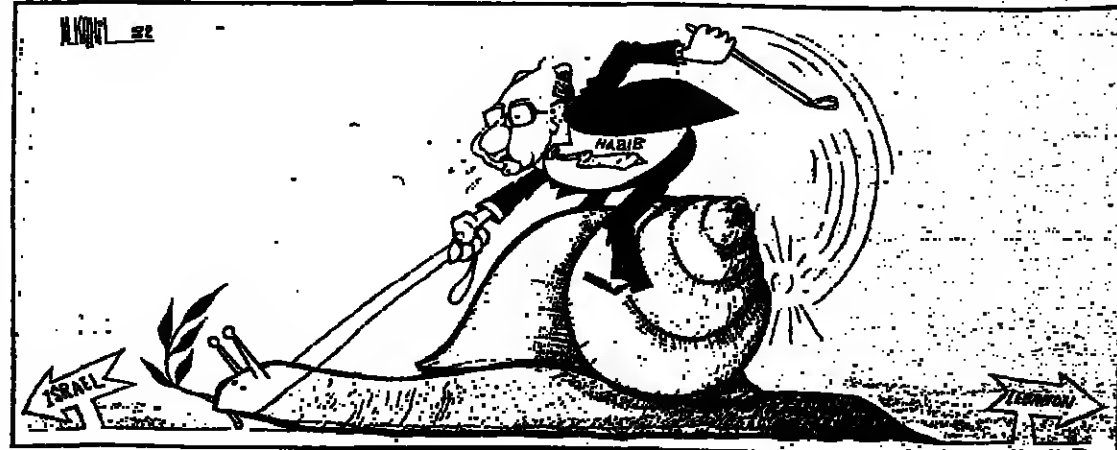
Admitting that the NAAA does not have the political muscle to stop an increase in U.S. aid for Israel, Joseph said that nevertheless "we are going to fight, we are going to spotlight, we are going to blow the whistle. The American people should know the senators who place Israel above the United States."

Joseph also said the NAAA is "extremely pleased" with the response by mail to a recent NAAA-sponsored ad campaign using newspapers, radio and roadside billboards in Topeka, Kansas, Albany, New York; Little Rock, Arkansas; and San Mateo, California.

He said responses from Albany area residents were two-and-one-half to one favouring NAAA's message. Topeka responses were 2 to 1, he said, Little Rock responses were 17 to 1 in favour, and in San Mateo, California, (where five radio stations refused to air the advertisements) the responses were about equal.

Joseph said the newspaper ad also appeared in a Washington paper, and responses from that ad were 23 to 2 in favour of NAAA's message.

— USIA.



القدس في 14



## JSA stalls on ratification Law of the Sea treaty

## Cowboy tactics threaten seabed

Arthur Paterson and Lee Kimball

WASHINGTON — For the first time in the history of the planet, rich and poor alike have been engaged to hammer out a comprehensive global charter governing political and economic activity on most of the Earth's surface.

Adopted on 30 April by a vote of 117 to 17, the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention was opened for signature in Montego Bay, Jamaica, last week.

The U.N. Law of the Sea Convention, which the United States has refused to sign, is a landmark treaty that would establish a legal framework for the world's oceans.

Although the complex 496-page treaty covering the wet and dry seabed is supported by most states, including some key U.S. allies, President Ronald Reagan announced in July that his nation would not sign.

A special envoy Donald Rumsfeld was in Europe in November trying to persuade U.S. allies not to sign. These attempts to undermine support for the treaty, also evident at the final negotiating session in April, decided Koh against extending the negotiating deadline.

This ruled out any possibility of last minute accommodations changing the contentious seabed mining text.

President Reagan himself said that most of the convention was consistent with the United States' interests.

But the United States rejected the package because it objects to wealth and technology-sharing aspects of the articles covering the mining of nodules of manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper, along with other undersea minerals.

The negotiators created an International Seabed Authority to regulate seabed mining, receive royalties from miners, and mine the seabed itself, passing some of the revenues to developing countries.

Private U.S. companies objected to this and persuaded President Reagan that it was against U.S. interests.

The U.S. has found little support, even among its allies, for establishing a "miners' club" outside of the sea treaty. Britain, West Germany, and some 20 other delegations have refused to sign the convention.

But several important potential "club members" including the Soviet Union, Canada, France and Japan, have either signed or indicated their intention to do so, and will thus qualify as voting members in the next stage of the sea law talks at the preparatory commission.

The treaty does not enter into force until one year after 60 countries have ratified it. So the others may bide their time, choosing to participate as observers in the commission.

Charged with establishing the International Seabed Authority and its mining regulations for the first 20 years, this commission might manage to soothe some of the potential seabed miners' worries, thus enticing these states to sign when and if viable mining rules are drafted.

Some U.S. experts fear that U.S. companies may hesitate to invest the \$1.1 billion necessary to develop a single seabed mining site, given that they will not have a firm position under international law.

The U.S. business magazine "Fortune" suggested that "the U.S. outfit will probably either have fled to foreign shores or sold off their technology and dropped the mining idea entirely."

Despite not signing, the United States hopes to benefit from the treaty's definitions of states' rights and responsibilities for almost all aspects of ocean use. U.S. allies in NATO have privately warned the U.S. against the difficulties of staying outside the agreement.

Alfonso Arias-Schreiber of Peru, speaking for the developing nations, challenged at September's final drafting meeting the notion of "selective application" of the treaty by non-parties.

The nine years of bargaining among 157 nations achieved "North-South" agreement, but also jeopardised some "South-South" harmony.

The big winners among developing countries were the few states with long coastlines — Argentina, Brazil, Chile, India and Mexico — and island states surrounded by a lot of ocean — such as the Maldives, Seychelles, Indonesia and the Philippines. These have gained jurisdiction over great expanses of ocean under the 200-mile "exclusive economic zone (EEZ)" rules.

Those which did less well include landlocked states, those with short coastlines or those with near neighbours across narrow bodies of sea, such as Caribbean and Mediterranean countries.

But the landlocked states, which include about half of the world's least developed countries, value their treaty-sanctioned access to the sea for international trade as well as marginal scheme for sharing in benefits from oil exploitation on the continental shelf beyond 200 miles.

Wealthy countries with long coastlines — Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France — also win vast areas of new offshore jurisdiction.

However, South and North eventually united on two key negotiating premises. The United States now appears to have abandoned both.

First, developing countries persuaded the major sea-going states that the entire range of oceanic claims and uses — not just the maritime states' interests in navigating around the globe — needed a comprehensive new legal framework.

So negotiators sought and achieved an overall "package deal" on issues as diverse as the 12-mile territorial limit and the 200-mile EEZ, jurisdiction over the continental shelf, national boundaries, transit through straits important to nations with big navies, like the U.S. and the USSR, environmental protection, research and mining beyond national jurisdiction.

Second, developing countries succeeded in having the seabed and its resources beyond national jurisdiction declared the "common heritage of mankind" to be used "for mankind as a whole, in particular the developing countries."

There is a growing feeling among U.S. allies that the United States will be forced to sign sooner or later. An editorial in The Times of London, urging Britain to sign, asked: "If Britain does not sign, who will there be to help this or the next American administration to descend from its ideological cloudland and set sail again on the real sea?"

— Earthscan

## Illegal abortions rise in S. America

By Dr. Benjamin Viel

A staggering 3.4 million illegal abortions may be taking place in countries of Latin America every year. This estimate is based on recent surveys which suggest that the rate of induced abortion is around 45 per 1,000 women of childbearing age.

Yet only in one of the 19 Portuguese and Spanish speaking countries in the region can women have abortion on demand. This is Cuba, where abortion is not only legal but has to be provided free of charge. The only condition is that it should be performed at a hospital and within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy.

Of the remaining 18 countries, two do not allow any abortions at all, nine allow therapeutic abortions, that is to save the life of the woman, and four permit abortion in the case of severe illness that is likely to be aggravated if the pregnancy continues. The rest, in addition to medical reasons, also permit abortion if the pregnancy resulted from incest or rape.

In all of these countries, the penalty for the abortionist as well as the client, for illegal abortion, is a prison sentence. In contrast, Cuban law punishes only those who perform abortions under unsafe conditions or those charging a fee for the surgical procedure.

Because of the harsh punitive measures, it is difficult to know with any accuracy the number of abortions performed in those countries where the law makes it difficult for women to get a legal abortion.

## Women face death

The extent of the problem can only be gauged from the number

of women entering hospital for treatment of complications resulting from abortions. Furthermore, not all countries published hospital statistics. Even in cases where such statistics are available, doctors are often reluctant to add the word "induced" to a patient's record because if they do so they are obliged to call in the police. Doctors are also aware that if they report these cases most women would rather face the possibility of death than seek treatment for complications from illegal abortions which may put them in prison.

The best estimates therefore are from limited surveys and hospital records, from countries that publish them. The latter include Chile and Colombia, where the figures for 1974 show around 42,000 and 58,000 hospital cases respectively, for treatment of abortion complications. This gives a rate of 17.9 and 11.7 per 1,000 women of fertile age undergoing illegal abortions.

Surveys from these countries show that only one out of three induced abortions results in complications and requires hospital treatment. Presuming these surveys are reasonably accurate, and since there is no reason to suppose that conditions in other countries on the continent are different, the annual total of abortions in Latin America must be in the region of 3.4 million.

Thus, despite the law, abortion rates in Latin America are higher than in countries where abortion is legal and effective contraceptives are easily available. For example, in the United States, where abortion is legal and effective contraception including surgical sterilisation is widely used, the 1978 figure for abortions was 1.4 million, that is 28 per 1,000 women of

fertile age, compared with 15 hospital cases alone per 1,000 in Latin America.

One reason the law is not strictly enforced in Latin America is, of course, the sheer number of people who will have to be prosecuted and imprisoned if found guilty. Nor are there places where the young children of women who risk illegal abortions can be cared for. Thus only a few very rare cases are reported to the police. These are almost always cases where the woman dies as a result of the complications. Even in these cases it is almost impossible to find the abortionist and to prove guilt.

But this does mean there is room for complacency. Because, unlike the situation in the United States where deaths from (legal) abortions was only 0.1 per million, in Chile (considering only those women in hospital) the figure was 100 times greater, accounting for 38 per cent of total maternal deaths.

These widely different results prove that the medical profession knows how to prevent deaths from unwanted pregnancies which end in induced abortions. But the laws that make abortion illegal make it difficult for doctors to act.

Apart from loss of life, there is also the cost in financial terms for medical care of those who develop complications as a result of abortions performed by ill-qualified persons. In Chile this is estimated at one million dollars a year. The large number of women needing such treatment also deprives others of treatment for other illnesses, especially in countries where hospital beds and professional services are in short supply.

One consequence of this is that women who have normal del-

iveries are often sent home earlier than they would otherwise be. This may be one contributing factor to the high mortality among infants in the first week after birth in Latin American countries.

## Adolescents at risk

Adolescents present a special and growing problem in relation to illegal abortions. Most Latin American schools do not provide sex education for youngsters. On the other hand, the social climate encourages them to start an early active sexual life. Even if they are aware of contraception, many feel shy to go to family planning clinics, if facilities exist at all. Most do not have the money to pay abortionists and some may also have difficulty in finding one. The result is a large number of illegitimate births with all that implies socially and economically for a single mother.

In Chile, for example, while the overall rate for illegitimate births in 1980 was 26.8 per cent, among the younger age group, that is women under 20, the rate was 44.1 per cent. Infant mortality too was higher among the latter group—three times as much as among infants born to mothers in the 20 to 29 age group. In countries with higher birth rates than Chile, the problem is no doubt more acute.

There is thus an urgent need for studies that would allow international comparisons and show ways to prevent the consequences of illegal abortions. Up to now, with few exceptions, Latin American laws define induced abortion as a crime. A proper study would now probably show that women consider it a social need.

— People News Features

## Soviet showcase farm belies reality

By Brian Killen

Reuter

SOVIET UNION — Food shortages appear to be affecting both animals and humans in Byelorussia and are a sign that some Soviet farms are struggling to hit production targets.

Visiting reporters in white coats and galoshes were recently herded around Byelorussia's model meat-producing state farm, named "Peace", but the apparent reality of Soviet meat production surfaced only after a 200 kilometre bus journey to the city of Brest.

The shelves of a city centre supermarket there showed that, despite having the fourth largest cattle and cow populations and possibly the most efficient livestock farm in the Soviet Union, Byelorussia faced an acute shortage of meat.

When asked where meat could be found, one Brest housewife shrugged her shoulders and said: "Sometimes we get it over there, (at the supermarket) but there's usually a queue and it does not usually sit on the shelf for long."

The deputy mayor of Brest, Ivan Krastitsky, told reporters later that local authorities could not guarantee meat supplies. "Milk we can, but meat," he

said. President Leonid Brezhnev was quoted as saying last year that a lack of animal feed was the most pressing problem facing livestock in the Soviet Union and official figures indicate that the problem has not yet been resolved.

Meat production slumped in the past year, falling 120,000 tonnes in the first eight months compared with the same period last year, according to statistics published in the weekly journal Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta.

Another pointer to acute fodder problems was the average slaughter weight of cattle. In the January to August period it was 344 kilograms—last year it was 353 kilograms.

Mr. Krastitsky said farming in his region, which borders on Poland, faced big problems this year because of a lack of feed, especially mixed feed which helps improve the protein balance.

He said the farm named "Peace", where reporters were shown the latest animal-feeding methods and where the average cattle slaughter weight was an impressive 505 kilograms, was by no means typical for Brest or the Soviet Union.

"Fodder lies at the root of the problem. We do not have enough grain to feed our animals," he said.

## Bad grain harvest

The Soviet Union is headed for its fourth consecutive bad grain harvest and Western agricultural experts said animals were likely to shed weight this winter as a result of a shortage of grain-feed. The losses might, however, be offset by a better than expected harvest of hay and other grass feed, they added.

The United States Agriculture Department (USDA) estimated that this year's grain crop would be 170 million tonnes, well below the planned 240 million tonnes. But Soviet officials have been quoted as saying the estimate was too low.

Western agricultural experts in Moscow said that if the USDA estimate proved correct, and if supplies of grain for seed, industry and food were to remain stable, only about 119 million tonnes could be used for livestock-feed. This would represent a reduction of five per cent from the peak feeding period in 1978/79, they added.

Western diplomats said a poor harvest this year could also encourage the feeding of bread to animals, since the price of bread has remained constant in the Soviet Union since 1947 despite rises in procurement prices for grains.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Byelorussia, Nina Svezhkova, said she expected this year's grain harvest in the republic to be down on last year. But she did not link a shortage of feed grain with food shortages.

"We have problems with food supplies in various regions... but it is because prices have remained stable and the average wage has doubled in the last 15 years," she said.

"Demand has outstripped supply, especially at a time of rapid increases in the population in the cities," she added.

At a Byelorussian Communist Party Plenum earlier this year, party chief Tikhon Kiselevyov unleashed a scathing attack on the republic's farmers, accusing them of inefficiency and waste.

These unusually frank official statements, and queues at meat counters in Byelorussia, leave the farming complex Peace looking like an oasis in a country where agriculture is the largest drain on the national coffers.

The Soviet Union is expected to import a record 44 million tonnes of grain this year, according to the USDA. Agriculture experts said what the country needed was a reorganisation of production methods, more farms like the farm named "Peace".

## TV &amp; RADIO

## JORDAN TELEVISION

## MAIN CHANNEL

7:30 Koran  
7:50 Cartoons  
8:15 Children's Programme  
8:30 Telematch  
8:50 Local Programme  
9:10 News in Arabic  
9:30 Arabic Series  
9:50 Sports  
10:10 Arabic Series  
10:30 News in Arabic

## FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme  
18:30 News in French  
19:00 News in Arabic  
20:00 Comedy  
20:30 Documentary  
21:00 News in English  
21:30 Love Boat

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM & partly on 9560 KHz SW

7:00 Morning Show  
7:30 News Summary  
7:50 News in Hebrew  
8:15 Pop Session  
8:30 News Summary  
8:50 Pop Session  
9:10 News Bulletin  
9:30 Instruments  
9:50 In Concert  
10:00 Concert House  
10:30 News Summary  
10:50 News Bulletin  
11:00 Instruments  
11:30 In Concert  
11:50 News Summary  
12:00 News Bulletin  
12:30 News Summary  
12:50 News Bulletin  
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24:00 News Bulletin

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 9413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Newsdesk 06:45  
07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Newsdesk 07:45  
08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Newsdesk 08:45

## WHAT'S GOING ON

## TODAY'S EVENTS

## EXHIBITIONS

\* Multimedia exhibition by Tawfik Al Syed, at the French Cultural Centre.

\* Paintings by Mohammed Bulis, at the Regency Palace Hotel.

\* Exhibition of amateur photographers' work, at the University of Jordan.

\* Exhibition of Education and technical equipment at Princess Alia Society College.

## FILMS

\* "Murder on the Orient Express", at 7:30 p.m. at the British Council.

\* "The Crew", the first film of the Soviet film-week, at Khayyan Cinema at 8:30 p.m.

\* Der Hauptmann Von Koepenick, (sub-titled in English) at the Goethe Institute at 8:00 p.m.

## LECTURE

\* "Christmas in the Holy Land", (in English) by the Inner Wheel Club, at the International Hotel at 10:30 a.m.

## VIDEO

\* CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12:00 noon, at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

## CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 37440.

De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 75541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 75551.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

## MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lubdah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lease Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

## PRAYER TIMES

6:50 (Fajr)

11:30 (Dhuhr)

14:15 (Asr)

16:31 (Maghreb)

17:59 (Isha)

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

## AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information Department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

## ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)  
08:45 Aqaba (RJ)  
08:55 Aqaba (RJ)  
09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:20 Jeddah (RJ)  
09:40 Doha (RJ)  
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)  
09:55 Beirut (RJ)  
10:30 Doha (RJ)  
10:35 Kuwait (RJ)  
10:45 Aqaba (RJ)  
11:00 Cairo (EA)  
14:35 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:00 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)  
16:30 Cairo (RJ)  
16:35 Larnaca  
16:55 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)  
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:30 London, Paris (RJ)  
17:45 Madrid, Tripoli (RJ)  
18:05 Rome (KLM)  
18:30 Larnaca  
18:35 Cairo (RJ)  
18:40 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)  
19:40 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)  
19:45 Karachi (IA)  
19:50 Cairo (EA)  
20:45 Beirut (MEA)  
21:00 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (IA)  
21:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
22:15 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)  
00:30 Cairo (RJ)  
00:35 Baghdad (RJ)  
01:45 Cairo (EA)

## DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)  
06:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 Aqaba (RJ)  
07:50 Cairo (EA)  
08:45 Beirut (MEA)  
09:35 Athens, Amsterdam (RJ)  
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
12:15 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)  
12:30 Cairo (RJ)  
12:45 Riyadh, Doha (SV)  
14:30 Cairo (RJ)  
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
18:45 Beirut (RJ)  
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)  
19:15 Doha (RJ)

## MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls

Belgian franc 73.8 74.2  
Dutch guilder 131.4 132.2  
Egyptian pound 330.3 333.3  
French franc 51.1 51.4  
Iraqi dinar 586.7 600  
Italian lire (for 100) 25 25.2  
Japanese yen (for 100) 144.8 145.7  
Kuwaiti dinar 1220.2 1220.6  
Lebanese lira 88.7 90.3  
Omani rial 1024.7 1029  
Qatari riyal 97.4 97.9  
Saudi riyal 170.5 170.8  
Swedish crown 48 48.3  
Swiss franc 170.1 171.1  
Syrian lira 62.1 62.8  
UAE dirham 96.6 97.1  
U.K. sterling pound 572.4 575.8  
U.S. dollar 355.5 357.5  
W. German mark 144.8 145.7

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy with scattered showers. Winds will be southerly to moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with southerly to moderate winds and rough seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C  
Amman 3/9  
Aqaba 9/19  
Deserts 2/10  
Jordan Valley 9/15

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 10, Aqaba 20. Humidity reads: Amman 86 per cent, Aqaba 49 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

## EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111  
First aid, fire, police 199  
Blood bank 75121  
Civil Defence rescue 66111  
Fire headquarters 22090-3  
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters 39141  
Traffic police 86901  
Electric Power Co. 36381-2  
Municipal water service 71125-8

## HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32  
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44381-4  
Akhil Maternity, J. Amman 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362  
Mallat, J. Amman 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani 66171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital 66913-5  
University Hospital 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158  
Al-Muskar Hospital 66727-9  
The Islamic, Abdali 665792  
Al-Ahli, Abdali 666164  
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111  
Army, Marka 91611

## NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN  
Dr. Zakaria Ashour 76923/76073  
Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Baw 75080  
Nairouth pharmacy (24 hrs.) 23672  
Jabal Al Jawah pharmacy 77444  
Smith pharmacy 77526  
Al Ashraf pharmacy 22942  
Al A'ida pharmacy 72861  
Al Kayali taxi 56020  
Grand Palace taxi 67079  
Medical Centre taxi 813813  
Al Neel taxi 44433  
Faisal taxi 22051

## JORDAN

Dr. Ghassan Al Fa



## SPORTS

## Kriek claims 2nd successive Australian Tennis Open crown

MELBOURNE (R) — American Johan Kriek won the Australian Open Tennis Championship for the second successive year with a straight set win over compatriot Steve Denton at Kooyong Monday.

In a rematch of last year's final, the agile Kriek demoralised Denton, one of the hardest hitters on the circuit, and lifted the \$72,000 first prize with a 6-3, 6-3, 6-2 win.

Kriek's unexpectedly easy victory brought him another windfall for he also clinched a place in the 12-man Grand Prix Masters tournament in New York next month and a \$70,000 bonus.

Denton extended South African-born Kriek to four sets here last year but his renowned serve let him down Monday and he was plagued by double faults as his opponent produced winners from every angle almost at will.

Kriek, who said he was a little surprised at the ease of his win, added: "I returned unbelievably well. I hit seven or eight winners in a row at one stage and he became tentative."

Both players endured long five set matches in Sunday's semifinals. Kriek overcoming Australian Paul McNamee and Denton beating American Hank Pfister.

And the champion admitted: "We'd both had tough matches and were tired. I had to put the pressure on him to make him play badly."

But, serving for the match at 5-2 in the third set, Kriek also went off the ball.

"I started to panic. I was thinking about too many things in the end and I was rushing my serve. A

lot depended on this match," he explained.

Kriek, 24, said he had six years left to achieve his major goal—the Wimbledon crown.

"Jimmy Connors won it at 30 and I think I'm in as good shape as him."

A thoroughly despondent Denton knew he had been badly let down by his serve.

"I haven't served well over the last three days," he said. "It's just one of those things that happens to everyone."

Australian Davis Cup stars John Alexander and John Fitzgerald gave the home crowd something to cheer when they beat Americans John Sadri and Andy Andrews 6-4, 7-6 in the doubles final.

## India defeats Netherlands at world hockey meet

MELBOURNE (R) — Smart thinking by newcomer Marcel Gomes helped India snatch victory over the Netherlands to take a vice-like grip on a semifinal spot in the World Hockey tournament Monday.

Gomes' alertness in the final seconds of a tense, nail-biting clash at Royal Park stadium was largely responsible for India snatching a 2-1 triumph with only four seconds left.

Earlier West Germany and Pakistan had barely raised a sweat to edge closer to the semifinals with wins over inexperienced rivals.

West Germany beat Canada 4-2 while Pakistan were always in charge in their 5-0 victory over Malaysia.

In the Indian game it was Gomes who spotted a Dutch attempt to stall for time after New Zealand umpire Ian Faulkner had awarded the Indians a penalty corner with less than 15 seconds to go and the scores locked at 1-1.

Gomes frantically drew Faulkner's attention to the clock and the fact that the Dutch were stalling. Dutch goalkeeper Pierre Hermans even removed his gloves in a desperate ploy to stop India taking the corner.

But Faulkner ordered the reluctant Dutch behind their line and left fullback Vineet Kumar gave India its crucial goal.

This leaves India the only unbeaten team in Pool "A". With their remaining round-robin matches against small fry China and Malaysia only a major upset will keep them from the semifinals.

India started full of confidence after their shock win over reigning World Champions Pakistan on Saturday.

In the 20th minute Spanish umpire Santiago Deo gave them a hotly disputed penalty after forward Jagdeep Singh was crashed by a Dutch defender and Gomes scored to give India a 1-0 lead.

The equaliser came 11 minutes later when giant striker Roderik Bouwman scored from a penalty corner and the match seemed destined for deadlock until the dramatic finale.

In the West German match the driving force was experienced Heiner Dopp who scored the opening goal after only 40 seconds.

## British businessman leads campaign to end U.S. monopoly of America's Cup

LONDON (R) — A British businessman is leading a multi-million dollar campaign to end the century-old U.S. monopoly of America's Cup, the world's most coveted yachting trophy.

America's Cup has the unique distinction of being the only major event in the international sporting calendar to have been won by only one nation.

"It's the sheer magnitude of the challenge. For 131 years one country has defeated everyone else. There is no other event in the world that equates to it," says Peter de Savary, who formed his aptly-named victory syndicate in 1980 with the sole aim of winning the 1983 series.

Next year de Savary, 38, and his 60-strong team hope to reap the reward for one of the most determined and costly attempts yet seen to break the run of U.S. victories.

The pattern was set in the first race around the Isle of Wight, off the English coast, in 1851 when the U.S. schooner America outran the entire British royal yacht squadron to win the 68-centimetre silver trophy.

Since then, U.S. yachtsmen have fought off 24 challenges. Next September, on a course off Newport, Rhode Island, two sleek 12-metre yachts, one challenging, the other defending, will battle out a seven-race series.

"This is more than just a boat race. This is a complete exercise in design, materials and human resources," says de Savary.

He is confident that his syndicate will provide the challenger after competing in next spring's elimination trials against boats from Australia, France, Canada and Italy.

"We have changed the style of competing for the America's

Cup," says de Savary. "We're not arriving there as a bunch of amateur enthusiasts. We're going there as a very disciplined, highly motivated and trained patriotic group."

The thoroughness of the victory syndicate's preparations add weight to his words.

A full year before the 1983 series he and his team have surprised the Americans by taking their three 12-metre yachts—victory, Australia and Lionheart—to Newport, the headquarters of the U.S. yachting establishment, and training there.

After 1,000 hours of exhaustive sea trials, the syndicate decided to replace the original challenger contender, the Edward Dubois-designed victory launched only last March, with a brand new Ian Howlett-designed craft, already taking shape in a British yard.

De Savary is reticent about the improvements being made on the new boat which has yet to be named.

"I think we have learned something original in some areas... and we would not want anyone else to know about it," he said cautiously.

But de Savary is known to be seeking just the right balance of speed and manoeuvrability to give his new 12-metre the edge over other challengers.

To complete what he calls "a combination of the best of the technology" the Bahamas-based businessman has gathered around him some of Britain's most experienced yachtsmen, including Phil Crebbin and former Olympic helmsman Rodney Pattison.

The final crew will not be picked until next year. "Every man on that boat has to be a superman," de Savary said.

He stressed that the main strength of defending U.S. crews, in addition to their professionalism and adequate financial backing, is their ability to work as a team.

The advantages, said de Savary, are all on the side of the Americans. Under the existing rules, which they have the right to interpret, they can hold the competition in their home waters and name the defending yacht after the challenger has emerged from the elimination trials.

The question of rules and tactics has in the past given rise to bitter controversy between defending and challenging teams and this year's build-up to the 1983 series is no exception.

The two main U.S. syndicates competing for the position of defender have reacted angrily to de Savary's close surveillance of their preparations by using a fast inflatable dinghy to follow their boats and film them in action.

The British syndicate head is unrepentant. "The only way you don't lose is if you know in advance what you're up against," he said.

To avoid revealing too much about their boats and tactics, the New York yacht club, the cup holders, banned U.S. boats from participating in last September's World Cup races at Newport, leaving the way clear for the British syndicate to make a clean sweep of the trophies.

De Savary is scornful of what he sees as the exaggerated competitiveness of the U.S. preparations and the American reluctance to take part in the pre-series races with challengers.

"The America's Cup is not int-

ended to be a homage paid by losing contenders every three years. We would like to have the right which every other sporting event has to see the competition," he said.

Although a relative newcomer to competitive yacht racing, de Savary's success last season as part of the triumphant British Admiral's Cup team has convinced many he may be the man to break the 131-year jinx that has thwarted so many challengers.

With his syndicate named after the flagship of Britain's most famous Admiral, Lord Nelson, de Savary is unashamedly patriotic about his bid to win for Britain.

"It makes you feel patriotic," he said. "It's a great British adventure... one of the few major challenges in the world that Britain has failed to achieve."

He believes that the final cost of his three year campaign, will be around five million sterling (eight million dollars).

But the money, said de Savary, would be fully repaid by a British win and its attendant boost to Britain's tourist trade and yachting industry. In fact, he is already looking for a suitable British course on which to hold the 1986 series.

The victory syndicate is funded by a number of private backers, both British and foreign, but de Savary, who has himself contributed an undisclosed amount, says he will be seeking a major commercial sponsor next year.

Even with the odds, and history, against him, Britain's latest millionaire challenger for the 1983 Cup believes he has at least an even chance of victory.

"Everything is on target and going well," he said.

## ACB fines Lillee, Marsh, Border

ADELAIDE (R) — Dennis Lillee, Rodney Marsh and Allan Border were Monday fined a total of 1300 dollars for commenting on the sport in contravention of Australian Cricket Board (ACB) regulations.

ACB Executive Director David Richards said the fines related to articles written by the players.

Border was fined 600 dollars for commenting on the tour of Pakistan within three months of its completion. Lillee collected a 500-dollar fine for comments in three articles on the selection pro-

spects of other players, while Marsh received a 200-dollar penalty for similar offences in two articles.

The charges were laid under rules adopted in the mid-1970s when the ACB, related restrictions on players' comments.

But Lillee, Marsh and Border were judged to have stepped outside the modified rulings, in which players were freed to write about the game provided they did not make comments which in the opinion of the board chairman was detrimental to the interests of cricket.

## Turnbull wins \$125,000 tourney

RICHMOND, Virginia (R) — Second-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia, playing aggressively over the second half of the match, upset top-seed Tracy Austin 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 6-2 in the final of a \$125,000 international tennis tournament Sunday.

Turnbull's victory came on Austin's 20th birthday, and the Australian winner commiserated: "I played someone on my birthday (her 30th) two weeks ago and they beat me. I'm sorry that it happened on her birthday, but that's the way it goes."

Turnbull received the top prize of \$23,000, while Austin had to be content with \$12,000 and a birthday cake presented to her by the sponsors after the match.

In the doubles final, the second seeded team of Rosie Casals and Candy Reynolds defeated the top-seeded team of Jo Anne Russell and Romanian Virginia Ruzici 6-3, 6-4.

Casals and Reynolds split the top prize of \$9,000, while the defeated pair divided \$4,800.

Turnbull had two set points in the opening set of the singles but allowed Austin to pull back for a tie-breaker. Turnbull won the first two points in the tie-breaker, but

the two-time U.S. Open Champion claimed seven of the next eight.

Turnbull fell behind 2-4 in the second set and Austin appeared on the verge of winning her second title this year. But that was when Turnbull began to apply pressure at the net, forcing Austin into errors.

A run of six straight games carried Turnbull through the second set and into a 2-0 lead in the third.

Austin was able to hold her serve after four deuces in the third game but her third double fault cost her the seventh game. Turnbull served out the match easily.

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Deluxe apartment consisting of two bedrooms, two salons, two bathrooms, garage, telephone and central heating.

Located in the most beautiful place in University of Jordan Professors' Housing Estate.

Please call Tel: 842990

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Spacious ground floor one bedroom apartment with large garden in a beautiful location in Jabal Amman. Central heating/colour TV, etc.

Tel. 41340 8:30 - 11 a.m., 2:30 - 5 p.m.

## ROCKY 2000

Don't expect to see stallone in ROCKY 2000...

Our ROCKY has different talents!...

## EXERCISE CLASSES FOR LADIES

Registration is now open at the French Cultural Centre for exercise classes for ladies led by Mrs. Pamela Dosch

Restricted number per class

Two hours per week:  
Monday and Wednesday  
Or Tuesday and Saturday  
Price per 3-month course: JD 15  
Classes begin Jan. 8, 1983

Tel: 37009 - 36445

## Under the patronage of the Minister of Culture and Youth The Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics

Plans to hold an eight-day Soviet Film Festival at Al Khayyam Cinema starting from Tuesday Dec. 14 according to the following schedule:

- 1st day: The Plane Crew
- 2nd day: The Twentieth Century Pirates
- 3rd day: Life Is Magnificent
- 4th day: A Love Epic
- 5th day: An Opinion
- 6th day: The Savoy Painting Team
- 7th day: Special Task Team
- 8th day: The Red Bells

Every day the film will start at 8.30 p.m.

## VACANCY

Are you reasonably attractive, can speak good English and have common sense? Then maybe you are just what we are looking for to work in one of our offices in the most luxurious hotels in Amman. We will offer good salary, training and fringe benefits to the right applicant. If you are interested please call 43901 for an appointment.

## WANTED

A medical equipment and hospital supplies company requires a salesman holding a B.Sc. in pharmacy, biology, chemistry, or science...etc. Experience necessary. Excellent command of English. Salary according to qualifications.

If interested call 42945 between 9 - 1 and 4 - 7 for interview.

## ENGLISH TYPIST WANTED

A Japanese consulting firm needs urgently English-speaking typists.

For details, call Tel. 43870 or 43871 from 0800 to 1800 hours except Fridays.

## DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

A) A flat of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, two salons with dining rooms, and two terraces. Location: Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle, near Sweet Sup. market.

B) Two deluxe furnished flats. Each consists of two bedrooms, one salon, dining room and two terraces.

Location: Shmeisani, Wadi Saqra Circle, Contact Tel: 843016 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

# Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department  
The Jordan Times,  
P.O. Box 6710,  
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)

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Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

12/14/82



## ECONOMY

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Turkey levies imports from EEC

ANKARA (R) — Turkey Monday imposed a 15 per cent levy on the import of 45 products from the European Community, mostly iron and steel goods, in a move widely regarded as retaliatory to restrictions on Turkish textile exports. Turkey has complained bitterly against a ban imposed by the Community on Turkish T-shirts and has been threatening to retaliate for the past two months. Sunday's announcement in the official government gazette made no mention of the dispute and referred to the levy as a fund.

## Brazil, IMF reach agreement

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazil has reached basic agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on conditions for a \$4.5 billion loan and hopes to submit a formal application by next Friday, a government statement said. The announcement, late on Saturday, followed more than six hours of talks between the country's top economic officials and an IMF mission studying the Brazilian economy. The statement, by the finance and planning ministries, said Brazil hoped to draw the first part of the loan by Feb. 7.

## Romania expects \$1.8b surplus

VIENNA (R) — Romania expects a trade surplus this year of at least \$1.8 billion after a \$300 million surplus in 1981. Foreign Trade Minister Vasile Pungan said, the official Agereps news agency reported Sunday. This year's surplus was achieved despite a failure to export as much as had been planned, Mr. Pungan noted. He blamed the export shortfall on the difficult world trade climate and on shortcomings at home. Romania's economy has suffered from over-centralisation and mismanagement, which has brought it into difficulty despite the country's rich natural resources. It also carries a Western debt burden of more than \$10 billion. But Western economic analysts noted that extreme centralisation also enabled the authorities to divert resources from the home market for sale abroad, and to cut back domestic consumption to reduce imports. These policies have caused severe shortages at home but made the large trade surplus possible, they said.

## Nigeria, Venezuela to sign oil swap

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria and Venezuela will sign an agreement in Vienna later this week to swap 25,000 barrels per day (b/d) of crude oil, Nigerian officials said Monday. They said under the agreement Nigeria would receive heavy crude it needs to refine fuel oils in return for deliveries to Venezuela of high petroleum-yielding bonny light. The officials declined to give further details of the agreement due to be signed by Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and Nigeria's presidential adviser on petroleum and energy, Mr. Malam Yahya Dikko. The two men will be in Vienna for a council meeting of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) starting on Sunday.

## U.K., Saudi, talks begin

BAHRAIN (R) — A high-level review of economic relations between Britain and Saudi Arabia began Monday in Riyadh, a British spokesman in the kingdom said. The British side in the talks is led by the deputy under-secretary in the department of trade Mr. Alan Titchener and the Saudi side by Mr. Abdullah Ali Reza, a deputy minister in the foreign ministry. Britain exported \$988 million (\$1.59 billion) worth of goods to the kingdom between January and September this year. Saudi exports to Britain, nearly all oil, were worth \$1.2 billion (\$2 billion) in the same period.

## Kuwait backs OPEC's price

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Kuwait backed the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) oil reference price of \$34 a barrel during talks here Monday between Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah aimed at averting a world oil price crash, informed sources said.

They said after the meeting that both countries had identical views on the need to defend the OPEC price in the current world glut.

Dr. Calderon, touring OPEC capitals in a bid to reconcile opposing factions of the exporter group before oil ministers meet this weekend in Vienna, has already secured similar pledges from Saudi Arabia and Algeria, the sources said.

The mediation mission is aimed at finding a workable formula for sharing out the shrunken market for OPEC oil and to try to avoid an open clash in Vienna, the sources said.

OPEC is facing what Dr. Calderon has described as the worst crisis in its 23-year history following the breakdown of a quota system agreed in March which set an overall production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels daily.

Western oil company executives in the Gulf said Monday that they believed Dr. Calderon could put together some form of quota agreement, perhaps within an increased ceiling.

But they said they were sceptical of any accord working when demand — if forecasts were correct — slipped even lower next spring than current levels of perhaps 19 million barrels daily.

Dr. Calderon, who met Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani Sunday in Riyadh, was due to fly to Tehran Tuesday or on Wednesday for talks with Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi.

The sources said Sheikh Yamani, whose country's main crude is used as the OPEC benchmark price, had reaffirmed Saudi support for the \$34 level and insisted on its defence.

Dr. Calderon's trip includes both wings of OPEC.

Iran leads the radical faction which has been criticised by Saudi Arabia and other moderates for undercutting prices and boosting output to more than allowed under OPEC rules.

Iran has already rejected the 1.2 million barrels daily quota it was allotted in March.

Iranian production is currently estimated to be over 2.5 million barrels and Mr. Gharazi has said its target is three million.

A senior Western oil company executive in the Gulf said: "everything hinges on the Saudis and if they decide to stick on \$34 then the meeting in Vienna may be acrimonious but all I see emerging is stalemate."

The Saudis have already cut back heavily on the 7.5 million barrel a day quota assigned to them in March in order to defend the ruling price.

Oil analysts believe that, on balance, the cautious Saudis will

prefer the certainty of a stable price to the risks of a price war that at best could only bring them marginal benefits.

Gulf oil executives say the Saudis are so far coping with the financial strains of their reduced output.

To encourage a price slide by upping production would not bring them any significant increase in revenue but it could bankrupt the shaky oil economies of friendly states such as Mexico and Nigeria.

The moderates would however like to see an increase in the differentials charged for top quality crudes, particularly from North and West Africa, to make them less attractive in a buyers' market.

Addressing a function here at the weekend marking the 25th anniversary of Pertamina, the Indonesian state oil company, Subroto noted that whereas previously consumers were competing among themselves for oil, today, it was the producers who were looking for buyers.

## Japanese overplease clients

TOKYO (R) — Japanese firms spent a record 3,300 billion yen (about \$13.5 billion) on entertaining clients last year despite an economic slump, the national tax office reported Monday.

It said companies spent an average of nine billion yen (\$37 mil-

lion) a day on buying their customers drinks, meals, golf games and presents.

The tax office, which gives rebates for entertainment costs to some Japan's 1.5 million businesses, said the total was 6.1 per cent higher than the previous year.

## Iran suggests 'logical criteria'

TEHRAN (OPECNA) — The Iranian oil ministry has called on the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to adopt a new production quota system based on "logical criteria".

In a press release, the ministry said member countries should take account of "historical shares of production, amount of oil reserves, population and financial needs, and amount of currency."

The ministry believed that OPEC, which is due to hold a ministerial meeting in Vienna Sunday, "was not in its worse days and could settle its various issues."

The statement continued, "we further believe that had OPEC decided to use logical criteria, as we had proposed in the past, for distribution of shares, we would have now been facing less problems."

Iran was allocated a crude production quota of 1.2 million barrels per day (b/d) at the OPEC conference held in Vienna last March. The oil ministry statement added it was essential for OPEC to strongly support the \$34 benchmark price and maintain the 17.5 million b/d production ceiling.

An assessment of forecasts for economic activity in the main consuming countries indicated that demand for oil would not increase next year, the ministry pointed out.

Meanwhile, a leading newspaper in the United Arab Emirates, the Abu Dhabi-based Al-Itihad, has urged OPEC member countries to defend the organisation's unity "with all means possible" so that it can continue its role as a leading Third World force.

In an editorial on the forthcoming OPEC conference, the paper said all 13 members "were boarding the same boat, and it is not in the interest of anybody to allow this member or that to make a hole in the boat, because it will sink with all people on board."

"All disputes could be solved if all member states go to the meeting fully flexible and ready to discuss anything in a cordial way."

The newspaper pointed out that since its establishment, OPEC had faced many threats from its enemies, who wanted it to collapse as a leading representative of the developing countries.

"OPEC's battle is, therefore, not only the battle of the petroleum-exporting countries but also that of all developing states against the industrialised countries' desire to steal the resources of this world."

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Share prices eased in slack trading with the prospect for a cut in interest rates before Christmas looking remote, dealers said. At 1500 Monday the F.T. index was down 4.3 at 581.3.

Government bonds fell as much as 3/4 point initially but losses were pared to about 1/2 subsequently. Equity leaders showed net falls ranging to about 6p.

Gold shares firmed up to \$2 in line with the higher bullion price but North American stocks declined.

Lloyds Bank was 13p lower at 410 following press criticism of its involvement in loans to Argentina against the background of South American debt problems. Barclays was 7p down at 393 and Natwest eased 5p to 488.

Oil reacted to last week's gains, with B.P. 6p off at 310, while Shell and Ultramar fell 4p and 7p respectively. Lasso pared an 8p fall to 3p at 304 after news it completed purchase of the international interests of Hudsons Bay oil and gas.

Lucas was 3p off at 123 after the gloomy annual meeting but Northern Foods rose 10p ahead of results Tuesday, dealers said.

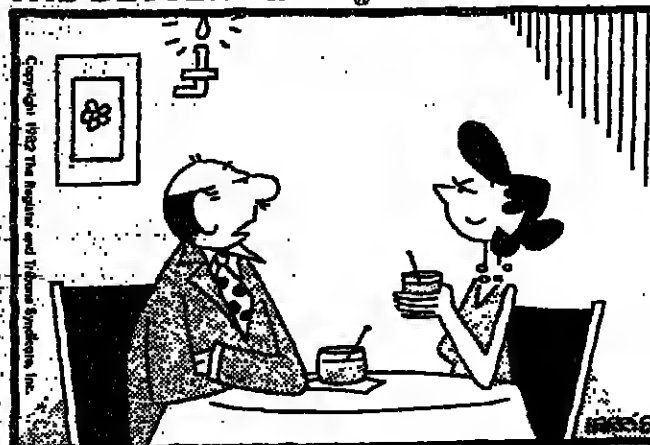
## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

|                   |                 |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| One sterling      | 1.6052/62       | U.S. dollars      |
| One U.S. dollar   | 1.2385/88       | Canadian dollars  |
|                   | 2.4695/4710     | West German marks |
|                   | 2.7200/10       | Dutch guilders    |
|                   | 2.1095/1115     | Swiss francs      |
|                   | 48.33/41        | Belgian francs    |
|                   | 6.9950/7.0050   | French francs     |
|                   | 1425.00/1426.00 | Italian lire      |
|                   | 246.35/55       | Japanese yen      |
|                   | 7.4220/40       | Swedish crowns    |
|                   | 7.1045/65       | Norwegian crowns  |
|                   | 8.6850/6900     | Danish crowns     |
| One ounce of gold | 437.75/438.50   | U.S. dollars      |

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

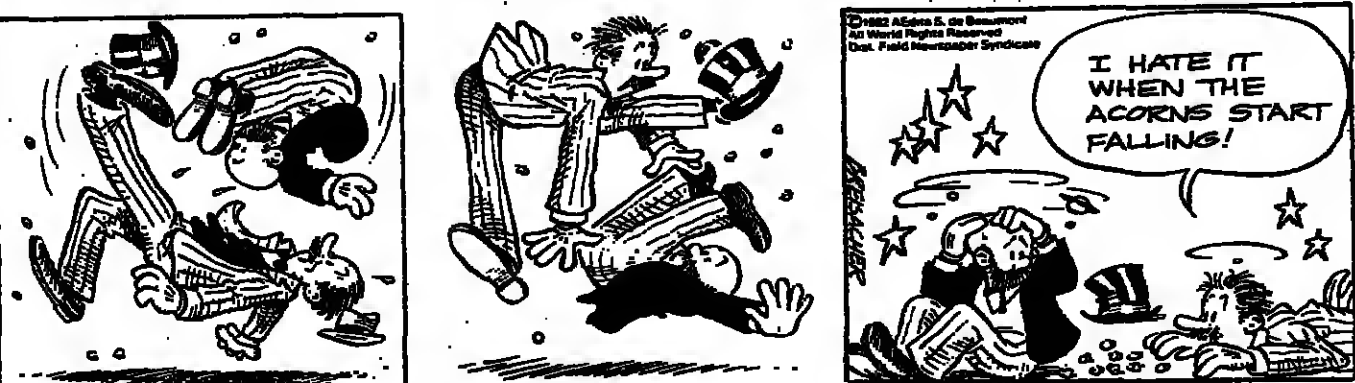


"I don't mind a little feminism, but I think you sounded silly ordering a womanhattan!"

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Planetary aspects dictate that you finish whatever you have already put in motion. Take time to make long-range plans to have added benefits in the days ahead.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact congenials and show more interest in them, thereby making the relationship more worthwhile.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Contact influential persons who can be of assistance to you in ventures of importance. Strive for happiness.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Step out of that rut and make new contacts that can lead to greater happiness. Do something thoughtful for loved one.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Put those new ideas to work that will improve your financial position. Show more regard for close ties.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Perfect your special talent and make it work to your advantage. Try to become more active in civic matters in the days ahead.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Handle routine duties in a more modern way and get excellent results. Be more cooperative with co-workers.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Use your spare time to be of assistance to persons you respect and become a happier person. Express your special talents.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If a business expert has been of assistance to you, be sure to show your gratitude. Make needed repairs to property.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) The planets are most favorable now for you being able to produce more and become a more successful person.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study a new outlet that could lead to greater abundance in the days ahead. Make plans to improve your surroundings.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take positive steps to improve your health and appearance. Use orthodox methods in handling social affairs.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make those changes in routines that can help you advance and have a more successful career. Be logical.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will require the right philosophy of life in order to attain a great deal of success. Give as much education and other cultural advantages as you can so that your progeny will be well equipped for the business of living.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by Emory H. Cain

|                          |                            |                           |                          |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS                   | 29 Commercial              | 52 Pool champion          | 21 Pianist               |
| 1 Loses speed            | 32 Open wide               | 57 Dice player            | 22 Lacerates             |
| 6 Spanish painter        | 33 Auricular               | 58 Tops                   | 25 Tropical plant        |
| 10 Mideast gulf          | 35 Amount of assessment    | 59 Loos or Bryant         | 27 Entitles              |
| 14 Book of the Apocrypha | 37 Arab chieftains         | 81 City on the Oka        | 28 Cathedral sight       |
| 15 Thought               | 38 Wrath                   | 41 Slang                  | 29 Buenos —              |
| 16 Depend                | 40 Gaze rudely             | 42 Routines               | 30 "— of two cities"     |
| 17 School for Jeanne     | 43 Hodgepodge              | 63 Brilliance             | 31 Singer                |
| 18 Anderson of WKRP      | 44 "I cannot tell —"       | 64 Stagger                | 32 Bobby                 |
| 19 A Gardner capital     | 45 Inhabitant suff.        | 65 Opening for coins      | 33 Driving hazard        |
| 20 Northwest             | 46 Place for a toastmaster | 66 "Prithee, — bird call" | 34 Gleason character     |
| 23 Spanish cheers        | 48 Heraldic silver         |                           | 36 Immediately           |
| 24 Amerinds              | 50 Duna stuff              |                           | 38 Type of chair         |
| 25 Solution              | 51 USSR sea                |                           | 43 A Roosevelt           |
| 28 Handle                |                            |                           | 47 Closes in, poetically |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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| 61 |    |    |    |   |  | 62 |    |   |   |  | 63 |    |    | 60 |
| 64 |    |    |    |   |  | 66 |    |   |   |  | 68 |    |    |    |

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## Poland to ease crackdown Dec. 31

WARSAW (R) — Martial law in Poland will be suspended on Dec. 31, government spokesman Jerzy Urban said Monday.

Mr. Urban told reporters the Sejm (parliament) will meet on Dec. 18 to pass the necessary laws.

Mr. Urban was speaking as the Sejm began the process of approving the legal steps needed to suspend martial law exactly a year after it was imposed to halt the political challenge of the Solidarity free trade union.

One of two measures introduced would officially authorize the ending of internment and of summary trials and restore the right to strike, within restrictions laid down by the law, and of assembly.

The other measure unveiled Monday was intended to clear up legal confusion surrounding the suspension of martial law, the actio which military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski said Sunday night would be taken by the end of the year.

The provisions would empower the council of state, Poland's collective presidency, to suspend and, if necessary, reimpose martial law at the request of the government.

Head of state Henryk Jablonski told the Sejm that if it passed this legislation, it should also pass the bill designed to ease the restrictions in force since the military took power on Dec. 13, 1981.

Prof. Jablonski proposed a system of clemency for several thousand people convicted of violating martial law.

This would involve conditional early release at their request or that of relatives or organizations.

The main relaxations envisaged include:

— An end to internment, under which a total of more than 10,000 activists of the banned Solidarity trade union have been held during the year and about 300 are still detained.

— An end to summary court proceeding except in special cases and to military trials for civilian offences.

— Restoration of freedom of movement throughout the country and the right of assembly, including the right to organize recreational, sporting or cultural meetings without special permission.

— Restoration of the right to strike within the restrictions set out by the law. A new trade union law passed in October set out an elaborate bureaucratic procedure for allowing strikes.

The professor, who is president of the council of state, said the suspension of martial law made it necessary to enact new interim laws governing the transition back to full civilian rule.

Prof. Jablonski, speaking in a chamber crowded with deputies, diplomats and journalists, said that although the constitution provided for the state council to invoke martial law there were no provisions for its suspension or for it to be lifted.

It would also create a situation where, on a motion from the government, "the council of state could restore martial law or some of its restrictions throughout all or part of the country in the event that peace, law or public order was threatened again."

Prof. Jablonski said some of the restrictions imposed during the militarisation of enterprises would be retained, particularly in mining, transport and supply.

He said legal cases started against people under martial law conditions would be completed.

The council of state, which would review clemency appeals, would take into account the extent of the crime, whether the culprit would obey the law in future, and such personal considerations as "age, health and family commitments."

## 'Polish colonel informed U.S. about Soviet role'

NEW YORK (R) — Sanctions against the Soviet Union over martial law in Poland were stiffened because a Polish colonel had sent the United States a steady stream of high-level intelligence on Soviet involvement in the crackdown, Newsweek magazine has reported.

But although the colonel sent a complete copy of Geo. Wojciech Jaruzelski's plans a month before martial law was imposed on Dec. 13 last year, the leadership of the independent Solidarity trade union could not be warned because it was riddled with government spies, the magazine said.

"Ironically, the Polish colonel's existence was so closely held a secret that at first almost nothing could be done with the military intelligence he provided for fear of compromising him," Newsweek said.

"A specific warning to Solidarity would have risked the col-

onel's life."

The colonel and his family fled Poland after the Soviet Union discovered the leak and just before the frontier was closed under martial law. He was living safely in the United States, Newsweek said.

In Washington, the State Department refused to comment on the report. A spokesman said it was standard practice not to comment on news about U.S. intelligence activities.

According to Newsweek, the colonel also tipped off American intelligence that the Polish military was unwilling to initiate or join a Soviet invasion. Without that help, Moscow would have needed 40 divisions and as it had only 27, it had to wait.

It said that as the situation deteriorated in the summer of 1981, both the Russians and the Poles came to believe that Polish security forces could handle a crackdown on their own.

## Bulgarian defector links attack on Pope with KGB

ROME (R) — A former Bulgarian secret agent said Sunday night he believed his former employers, on instructions from the Soviet KGB, played a part in the shooting of the Pope.

Col. Stefan Svedlev, who fled to the West three years ago, told Italian television: "I do not doubt that the Bulgarian secret services participated in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul but under instructions from the KGB."

Since the arrest in Rome last month of a Bulgarian airline official suspected of complicity in the May 1981 shooting, Bulgarian diplomats here have repeatedly denied that their country had anything to do with it.

Last week the Corriere della Sera newspaper said Agca told investigating magistrates he was offered three million marks (\$1.2

million) by Bulgarian agents to kill the Pope.

Several Italian newspapers, including La Stampa of Turin, have reported that Col. Svedlev told the French daily La Libération in an interview that the Bulgarian secret services had a "long tradition of terrorist activity."

The Bulgarian secret services "only act independently on their own territory and in the Balkans while, in genuinely international operations, they follow the directives of the KGB which has officers in every sector of Bulgarian espionage," Col. Svedlev was quoted saying.

The allegations implicating Bulgaria have also caused a domestic political dispute in Italy, where Socialist leader Bettino Craxi Sunday attacked his Christian Democratic coalition partners for playing down the charges.

## Dead nurse's father determined to probe further after open verdict

By Nicholas Phythian  
Reuter

LEEDS, England — A marathon inquest into the death of a British nurse in 1979 has brought to light illegal drinking and illicit sex among expatriates in Saudi Arabia but has failed to resolve allegations by the nurse's father that she was murdered.

A jury of seven men and four women concluded last Thursday at the end of a 15-day hearing that 23-year-old Helen Smith fell to her death from a sixth-floor balcony of a Jeddah apartment block on May 20, 1979.

But the jury decided there was insufficient evidence to say whether she accidentally fell over the balcony while making love or whether she was pushed.

Former policeman Ron Smith, who says his daughter was murdered and has waged a three-year campaign through the courts for a British inquest, was delighted with the verdict.

Mr. Smith has accused the British Foreign Office and the coroner's office of a cover-up, and he said the inquest verdict showed that the suspicion of foul play remained unanswered.

He called for a public inquiry into the Foreign Office role in the affair and the conduct of the inquest. "We are determined to get to the bottom of this. We will go on," he said.

Helen's partly-dressed body was found on the ground after an illegal drinks party at the sixth-floor apartment of British surgeon Richard Arnot and his wife at that

time, Penelope. The body of Dutch tugboat captain Johannes Otten, 35, was impaled on railings beside her.

The Saudi authorities concluded that the couple accidentally fell over the low parapet on the balcony while making love.

Mr. Smith flew to Saudi Arabia to identify his daughter's body five days after her death and returned to the northern English town of Leeds convinced she had been murdered.

### Private inquiries

He brought the body back to Britain, sold his television business and concentrated his time, his energy and over £30,000 (\$48,000) on trying to find out how she died.

His inquiries took him to Malaysia, Australia and back to Saudi Arabia. He built up an enormous file on the case.

After a post-mortem, the Leeds coroner's office refused to hold an inquest. Mr. Smith then asked Danish pathologist Joergen Dalgard to conduct an independent autopsy for him.

Last year, West Yorkshire coroner Philip Gill refused to hold an inquest on the grounds that he had no jurisdiction. The high court backed Mr. Gill, but Mr. Smith fought on and in July the appeal court ordered the coroner to hold an inquest.

Mr. Smith first accused Mr. Arnot of murdering his daughter when appearing in court for non-payment of rates (local taxes) in Aug. 1981. During an outburst in

## New Zealanders rescue Taiwanese fishermen



A crewman is rescued from the overturned Taiwanese fishing boat Yung Pen as others cling to the hull. Sixteen crew were rescued from the wreck outside Wellington Heads, Sunday, by helicopter and dinghies. (A.P. wirephoto)

## 2 S. Koreans sentenced to death for arson on USIS

SEOUL (R) — An appeal court Monday upheld death sentences imposed on two South Koreans for setting fire to a U.S. cultural centre in March, court officials said.

Moo Bu-Shik, 22, a former theology student, and unemployed Kim Hyon-Jang, 32, had been found guilty of attempting to overthrow President Chun Doo Hwan's government through popular uprisings by attacking the centre in the southeast city of Pusan.

Mono admitted organising the fire but Kim denied masterminding it, though he acknowledged taking part in a 1980 armed uprising in the southwest city of Kwangju. They can make a final appeal to the supreme court.

## Britain to curb big cuts in Royal Navy fleet

LONDON (R) — The British government, absorbing the lessons of the Falklands conflict earlier this year, is expected to announce Tuesday it is shelving plans for a big cut in its fleet of warships.

Opponents of the cuts, foreshadowed over the past two years, anticipate the annual policy statement on defence will scrap plans to cut the number of frigates and destroyers from 55 to 42.

Press reports say the conservative government has also dropped plans to reduce the number of navy personnel by 10,000 to 62,000 and close seven shore training bases by 1986.

Keith Speed, sacked from his post of navy minister by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in May last year for opposing the cuts, said rumours in government circles bore out a change of plans. "I think the very real lessons of

the Falklands have got home and the navy will emerge much stronger than some of us dared to hope," he said in a radio interview.

"The Falklands war, alas at the cost of quite a few lives both British and Argentine, proved we were right."

Naval experts say that with the sort of future navy envisaged by Defence Secretary John Nott, Britain could ever have mounted the 100-ship task force it sent to the Falklands.

After the conflict, Mr. Nott dropped plans to sell to Australia the aircraft carrier Invincible and to scrap the assault ships Intrepid and Fearless. All three vessels played key roles in the South Atlantic battle.

"Mr. Nott is a big enough man to admit it if he makes a mistake," said Mr. Speed.

## Fine Gael, Labour to rule together

DUBLIN (R) — Ireland's Fine Gael and Labour parties have agreed to give the country its first majority government for 18 months.

Approval of a centre-left coalition by both parties last night assured Fine Gael's leader, Dr. Garret Fitzgerald, 56, of the votes he needs to become prime minister when a newly-elected parliament assembles Tuesday.

Labour leader Dick Spring, a 32-year-old lawyer, told reporters he hoped the coalition would rule for parliament's full five-year term.

Dr. Fitzgerald, who led an earlier coalition with Labour for seven months, takes over from Fianna Fail's Charles Haughey.

Fine Gael has 70 seats in the 165-member parliament. Labour has 16. The coalition will have a working majority of six.

Dr. Fitzgerald said coalition policies negotiated with Mr. Spring since last month's general election included elements from the programmes of both parties.

A special conference of the Labour Party in Limerick approved the coalition by 846 votes to 522. In Dublin, Fine Gael's parliamentary caucus also endorsed the pact.

Political sources say Mr. Spring will be deputy prime minister and will take over a major cabinet portfolio.

Beset with economic troubles and distracted by conflict in the British-ruled North, Ireland has had three general elections since last June. None gave a single party control of parliament.

The two major parties, Fine Gael and Fianna Fail, are both conservative and nationalist, separated less by policy than by

deep-set loyalties. Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail generally takes a harsher attitude toward Britain over Northern Ireland.

The first election of the recent series defeated Mr. Haughey, a controversial figure who inherited power from Jack Lynch at the end of 1979, but left Dr. Fitzgerald and his Labour allies dependent of minor parties in parliament.

That support collapsed when economic troubles led Dr. Fitzgerald to propose a harsh and unpopular budget.

A second election brought back Mr. Haughey. But he in turn was defeated in parliament, bringing on last month's vote.

After the third election, Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail is still the largest party in parliament. But Fine Gael and Labour have enough seats to form a majority.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Gibraltar criticises Spanish restrictions

GIBRALTAR (R) — Gibraltar's government has denounced as discriminatory Spanish plans to restrict border crossings when it opens its frontier with the British colony next Wednesday. It would retaliate by seeking to restrict border opening times on the Gibraltar side, it said in a statement after a meeting of the local government's council of ministers.

### 6 Pakistani lawyers end hunger strike

KARACHI (R) — Six jailed lawyers have ended a 48-hour hunger strike staged in protest at alleged violations of human rights in Pakistan, Karachi Bar Association (KBA) sources said. The sources said the lawyers began the fast on Friday in Karachi and Khairpur, Sindh province, to coincide with the 34th anniversary of the United Nations declaration of human rights.

### Civil Guard killed in Basque town

TOLOSA, Spain (R) — A Civil Guard died and another was seriously injured when their car came under machine-gun fire in this Basque town, police sources said Monday. The two guards, in civilian clothes and an unmarked car, were attacked Sunday while stopped at a traffic light, the sources said. The dead man, Juan Ramon Joya Lago, 26, was a father of two, they added.

### Salvadoran Catholic denounces kidnap

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A leading El Salvador Catholic official has denounced the kidnapping by leftist guerrillas of 200 people during a soccer match and said the incident could hinder chances of a dialogue with the government. Monsignor Jesus Delgado called in a homily at the Metropolitan cathedral for the release of all those abducted. A group of heavily-armed guerrillas abducted the 200 last Sunday in the eastern town of San Sebastian. Police say that at least 87 people have since been freed or have escaped and returned to San Sebastian.

### Artificial heart man still improving

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (R) — Artificial heart recipient Dr. Barney Clark was reported to be still improving after the severe and lengthy seizures he suffered last Tuesday. Dr. Chase Peterson, vice president for health sciences at the University of Utah Medical Centre, said doctors speculated that neurological damage was not preventing Dr. Clark, 61, from making a quick recovery.

### Malaysia draws up strict morals law

PENANG, Malaysia (R) — The Malaysian government is drawing up a morals law which according to one minister could make kissing and cuddling in lovers' haunts an offence. A high-level committee, which includes religious leaders in the multiracial country, was set up last month to formulate new laws aimed at safeguarding the individual's moral values. Datuk Mohamed Nasir, a minister in the prime minister's department, told reporters, Malaysia's official religion is Islam, which is the faith of the majority Malays, but Datuk Nasir said the law would apply to all races and religions.

### At least 32 die in Surinam violence

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (R) — At least 32 people were killed in what the Surinam government has described as an attempted coup last week, diplomatic sources said here. The unofficial death toll was given by Guyana-based diplomat returning on Friday from the former Dutch colony, where Prime Minister Henri Neijboers' civilian government resigned on Thursday. The country's strongman, army chief Lt.-Col. Dési Bouterse, later imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew following reports of violence and arson in the capital, Paramaribo.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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Q1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KJ763 ♠A5 ♠J82 ♠754  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♣ ?

What action do you take?  
A.—There is nothing you can do with any degree of safety. A bid of two spades would be a virtual game force and could easily get your side too high. You don't have enough to venture a penalty double, and you need more than A-x to hearts to support partner's suit. Pass and hope that partner can rescue the bidding.

Q2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AKQJ3 ♠AK872 ♠83 ♠7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 2 ♣ Dble Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—We have great respect for partner's low-level penalty doubles, especially when the opponents won't make game even if they make their doubled contract. However, to every rule there are exceptions, and this is one of those. You almost surely have game, perhaps even slam, in one of the majors. We would jump to three hearts. This should convey to partner that you don't think that any penalty you may extract from the opponents could be worth your prospective gain from ending the rubber.

Q3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠105 ♠A87 ♠A62 ♠A9653  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—You can bet your life that, on this auction, partner has a singleton in one of the red suits and, almost surely, a six-card spade suit. Certainly, no trump is not the spot where you want to play. Bid four spades. Partner won't expect more than a doubleton from you, but your three aces should be a welcome sight to him. If a contract in spades is untenable, he can

always take you back to clubs.

Q4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ3 ♠Q875 ♠A ♠Q10982  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—The bidding has not developed as you might have hoped. Even though you do not have the recommended distribution, the only appealing rebid is two of trump. To rebid your clubs just because you have a five-card suit would suggest to partner that you have a far better suit.

Q5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KJ542 ♠92 ♠K5 ♠KQ62  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—There is a popular belief that, as a passed hand, you have to jump at your first turn to show that you have over-estimated bid values. That is a fallacy — you should jump only when you know where your side is going. Here, despite a hand which you might have opened, you should do no more than respond one spade. Partner might have a shaded opening bid with little support for spades, and you don't want to put him under pressure.

Q6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠63 ♠875 ♠AJ954 ♠AK4  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—Since partner might have been forced to rebid spades with only a five-card suit, you can't raise with your doubleton. You don't have a heart stopper, so no trump is out, and you surely don't want to rebid your ratty five-card diamond suit. The solution is to make a temporary bid of three clubs. That will allow partner to place the contract in no trump if he has hearts stopped. If he rebids his spades again, you have enough to raise to game.